

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ABE RETURNS FROM MOSCOW WITH SUMMIT 'PLANS'

OW010426 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe returned home Sunday from Moscow with a Soviet pledge to continue peace treaty negotiations. A Japan Air Lines jetliner carrying him arrive at Narita airport at 10:14 a.m. Before his departure from the Soviet Union, the two countries issued a joint communique reaffirming plans for an exchange of visits by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Despite a strong Japanese request, the communique did not mention a territorial dispute between the two countries over four northern islands which has continued since the end of World War II. But the communique did say Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has accepted Abe's invitation to visit Tokyo next year for another round of regular ministerial consultations which Japan said will cover the dispute.

Regular foreign ministers talks resumed in January after an eight-year suspension when Shevardnadze visited Tokyo and discussed with Abe the territorial issue which Japan regards as the major obstacle to the signing of a peace treaty. Abe hinted at a news conference just before leaving Moscow that visits of Japanese to their family graves on the Soviet-controlled islands may resume this summer after an 11-year break.

Japan suspended the visits in 1976 after the Soviets started requesting former islanders to carry Japanese passports with a Soviet visa instead of a simple ID card issued by the Japanese Government. In return for limited Soviet concessions on the issue, Japan agreed to resume science and technology cooperations sometime this year.

During the second round of talks that lasted four hours Saturday, officials said, Abe and Shevardnadze agreed that the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula would benefit both countries. They also dealt with the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the officials said without elaboration.

OPPOSITION BOYCOTTS UPPER HOUSE SESSION

OW020239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- Three major opposition parties Monday boycotted a plenary session of the upper house of the Diet called to pave the way for elections July 6. Only legislators from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), its coalition partner New Liberal Club (NLC) and the Japan Communist Party (JCP) showed up at the upper house chamber, which was declared open at 10:06 a.m. The session went into recess after the Diet officials designated seating arrangements for the LDP-NLC coalition and the JCP.

The seats reserved for the Japan Socialist Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party were vacant in a three party protest against the special session. In a strategy meeting Monday morning, the non-communist opposition camp vowed to also stay away from the opening session of lower house, which was postponed from its 10 a.m. start to 1 p.m. Monday. In a break from the opposition ranks, the JCP has also decided to attend the lower house opening session.

Despite the boycott, Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is expected to dissolve the lower house Monday afternoon soon after it is called into session, political sources said.

The government was also expected to hold a cabinet meeting later in the day to officially set the proclamation dates and the balloting day.

The proclamation dates, when candidacies are accepted and open campaigning is allowed, are tentatively set for June 18 for the upper house and June 21 for the lower chamber.

NAKASONE SUCCEEDS IN DISSOLVING LOWER HOUSE

OW020541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, overriding fierce opposition party objections, succeeded in dissolving the lower house Monday for a general election aimed at bolstering the ruling party's strength in the Diet. Nakasone, who has been pushing strongly for the July 6 ballot, made the dissolution decision official when his cabinet endorsed the move in a brief 15-minute session at the prime minister's official residence. And House of Representatives Speaker Michita Sakata clinched the procedure by delivering Emperor Hirohito's dissolution edict to party managers in the lower house chamber after the failure to hold a plenary session due to an opposition boycott.

The speaker's action was made without the usual shouts of "banzai" -- a time-honored practice for Diet members when the dissolution is declared in the Diet chamber. All opposition groups except for the Communist Party also boycotted a plenary session of the upper house in protest against the election, which they claimed contravenes a newly revised election law.

To underscore their objection, the top opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and other two opposition groups decided Monday to seek a court injunction preventing the government from making a June 21 proclamation for the July 6 general elections. They said the government had not complied with the requirement for a 30-day gap between promulgation of the election law and the calling of an election. They said some constituencies affected by the revised election law had not been properly notified. The law was enacted on May 22 and promulgated the next day -- a move required to set balloting day on July 6 for simultaneous election of the upper and lower houses of the Diet.

Ignoring the opposition complaint, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda declared in a post-cabinet press conference Monday that the revised election law had made fresh elections necessary. The legislation was aimed at correcting glaring disparities of representation in the lower house between some rural and urban areas -- a gap which the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional in July 1985.

The coming election will be the second simultaneous election in Japanese political history, after the one in 1980 in which the LDP scored a major victory. The LDP, however, lost 34 seats when Nakasone led the party to lower house elections in 1983, winning only 250 out of the then 511 seats in the lower chamber. Nakasone then patched together a narrow majority through a coalition with the New Liberal Club, a tiny LDP offshoot.

Both Nakasone and LDP leaders have vowed to bolster the party's strength in the Diet, but there are differences within the party on how many seats it should be aiming for. Nakasone one cited a "stable majority" of at least 271 seats as an election goal but seems to have lowered his sights in recent days.

During the cabinet meeting Monday, Nakasone was quoted as telling his cabinet colleagues the LDP "aim" is to capture a simple majority of 257 seats.

Nakasone's soft-pedaling, political analysts say, reflects a simmering power struggle within the LDP as Nakasone's second two-year term as party president draws to a close. Nakasone's rivals within the LDP have declared that Nakasone will have to step down when his term ends in October, as party rules ban a third consecutive term. The LDP's performance in the upcoming election is expected to clinch the issue, with Nakasone supporters hoping that the prime minister will remain in office after October if he pulls off a major election victory.

Major campaign issues are likely to range from defense and education to the government handling of a dip in the economy triggered by the sharp appreciation of the yen in recent months. Campaign issues apart, political analysts believe rivalry within the LDP may also influence the outcome of the election as faction leaders may back rival candidates that could split the conservative vote. More than 400 faction-backed candidates are competing for the official LDP ticket, and LDP election managers have said they want to prune the number down to less than 320.

While the LDP wants a "stable majority," the opposition -- a splintered group of five parties -- wants to hold the LDP at bay and have a hung parliament. The JSP is expected to field 139 candidates in the lower house, meaning that the party would not be able to command a majority even if all its candidates were elected. The JSP won 112 seats in the December 1983 lower house election, with Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party -- the two main centrist parties taking 58 and 38 respectively. The JCP captured 26, and the small United Social Democratic Party 3. The NLC won eight with independents taking the remaining 16 out of the 511 seats then available in the lower house.

YEN, DOMESTIC ISSUES DOMINATING ELECTION

OW020625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0606 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- A variety of domestic and international issues will dominate simultaneous elections for both houses of the Diet in July following Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's dissolution of the House of Representatives Monday. The dissolution of the powerful lower house paved the way for the conservative prime minister to hold the "double" election on July 6. The issues most likely to be taken up by ruling Liberal-Democratic and opposition party candidates will be administrative, financial and educational reform in the domestic field and the yen's rise in value which has hard hit minor businesses.

Backed by public support ratings of over 50 percent, Nakasone has been promoting reform in the three key areas of administration, finance and education. He has described his aim as "a general settlement of postwar accounts" -- to restore national pride and alter the overall course of government planning. In terms of international diplomacy, Nakasone has earned high marks for his seemingly close ties with U.S. President Ronald Reagan -- the so-called "Ron-Yasu" relationship. But the rapid increase in the value of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar, accompanied by a growing demand by Japan's trading partners for the country to increase its domestic demand, has put a hold on Nakasone's financial reform plans. Meanwhile, growing protectionist sentiment in the United States against Japan and its mounting trade surplus is threatening the very foundations of the Ron-Yasu relationship.

Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and Japan Communist Party (JCP) members have taken the offensive against the Nakasone government, citing slow progress in financial reconstruction efforts and the failure to halt the rapid rise of the yen as a "major errors." They have also denounced Nakasone's controversial official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine (where Japan's war dead and war criminals are enshrined) to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in August 1985. A move by the prime minister to expand military spending beyond its present ceiling (one percent of the nations Gross National Product) is another danger signal of resurgent militrism, according to opposition parties.

On industrial policy, Nakasone has established legislation for reform in Japanese national railways (JNR) managment, one of the nine bills necessary to complet the split-up and privatization of JNR by April 1, 1987. But the remaining eight have been deferred until after the elections. JSP and JCP members oppose the privatization, charging that the government is attempting to shirk its financial responsibilities. Other opposition party members from the Komeito and Democratic Socialist Parties are demanding that the government draw up measures to protect redundant workers when the privatization scheme goes into force.

In the area of tax reform members of a special government committee released a report in April calling for income tax cuts for middle-income salary earners, tax exemptions for expenses born by wage earners and corporate tax reductions. Opposition party representatives point out, however, that the LDP intends to make up the shortfall by increasing indirect taxes. That, they argue will create an extra burden for the middle-income salary earners who they claim will bear the brunt of the proposed new tax policy.

The education reform debate, initiated by Nakasone in September 1984, is expected to result in implementation of stricter teacher training and hiring procedures, the creation of six-year high schools and the introduction of new university entrance exams within the next four years. With the support of education critics, JSP and JCP officials have charged that the planned reforms threaten to damage the system of education set up under the U.S. occupation in 1947. They fear a more authoritarian and overtly nationalistic system will emerge as part of Nakasone's "settlement of accounts."

One more topic expected to emerge during the election period is political ethics. Following the disclosure of a bribery scheme involving two Dietmen in April, opposition party members are calling for a ban on financial contributions from industry to politicians. Former LDP members Sakonshiro Inamura and former Democratic Socialist Party member Fumio Yokote face charges of accepting bribes from the Japan Federation of Yarn Twisters' Associations in exchange for help to support the slumping textile sector.

With a number of issues clouding the Nakasone Government, including the growing plight of small businesses dependent on exports and a low yen for survival, opposition party leaders are expected to make major efforts in the election race to secure a louder voice in government.

COMMENTATOR DERIDES U.S. AT 436TH MAC MEETING

SK310344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 30 May 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Yong-nam: "Whom Does the U.S. Side Oppose?"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the 436th MAC meeting was held at Panmunjom on 29 May at the request of our side. At this meeting, the senior member of our side noted that the U.S. side did not accept our proposal for taking measures for completely guaranteeing security in the Joint Security Area [JSA] at Panmunjom and accused the U.S. side of this. As is known, at the 429th MAC meeting held in July last year, our side advanced proposals for guaranteeing security in the MAC headquarters area and for withdrawing arms from this area as practical measures for providing favorable circumstances and conditions for the multilateral dialogues held between the North and South for easing tension. Because the U.S. side opposed this, our side once again, at the 432d MAC meeting held on 3 January this year, first advanced a proposal for taking measures for guaranteeing security in the JSA.

Our proposals for destroying all military facilities and outposts of both sides in the JSA, for eliminating heavy and automatic weapons from this area, for reducing the number of security personnel to 10 from 35, for preventing them from carrying any weapons whatsoever, for normally supervising and controlling the status of the implementation of this agreement by sending a joint inspection team, and for having Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] personnel; are the most just and rational proposals in light of the subjective and objective situation in the headquarters area, in light of the duty of the JSA, and in light of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement.

If the our side's proposals are implemented, the state of military confrontation between both sides in the JSA will be alleviated. Accordingly, incidents, such as firing incidents, will not recur, and this will favorably influence dialogue between the North and South. Therefore, there is no reason or excuse for the U.S. side to refuse to accept our proposal. Nevertheless, the U.S. side, while opposing all our proposals, demanded that a checking system be established. This is a preposterous demand. It is crystal clear to everyone that without eliminating the source of military confrontation between both sides in the JSA, we cannot alleviate tension in this area, nor can we substantially contribute to dialogue between the North and South only by taking a passive and inconsistent measure like the checking system.

Lurking behind the demand of the U.S. side for establishing a checking system is not the intention of showing interest in alleviating tension but the hidden intention of maintaining the present situation in the JSA. Having advanced practical proposals, our side has really exerted every possible and sincere effort to implement these proposals. However, no measure has been taken to alleviate tension. This is totally because of the unjust attitude of the U.S. side.

The U.S. imperialists do not want the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula or progress in the dialogue between the North and South. The rascals are only seeking a wild desire to invade all of Korea and conquer Asia and the world by sitting astride of South Korea forever as a colony and as a military base by perpetuating the division of Korea and by using South Korea as a military bridgehead.

This is eloquently proven by the fact that the U.S. secretary of defense held secret war talks in early April this year with the bosses of the puppet Armed Forces after crawling into South Korea, and fanned war zeal by babbling about a complete combat posture and about positive support while visiting puppet Army units and U.S. imperialist aggressive units in the frontline area along the Military Demarcation Line and that the U.S. imperialists brazenly raved that they will continuously stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. The U.S. imperialists' opposition to our proposal for taking measures for perfectly guaranteeing security in the JSA is the extension of such an aggressive policy. This once again clearly shows that the rascals are not interested at all in the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula or in dialogue between the North and South and that they are seeking confrontation and a war policy.

Even today the broad strata of people of the world do not forget how the 18 August incident in 1976 and the firing incident at Panmunjom in November 1984 occurred, leading the situation in Korea to the verge of war and drawing the attention of the people of the world. The state of confrontation between both sides in the JSA has always been a factor which might lead the situation to a dangerous phase as a result of the occurrence of an armed clash at any moment. If a clash occurs in the MAC headquarters area, the U.S. side should totally take responsibility for this. The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop war and splittist maneuvers in South Korea and should immediately withdraw, taking along with them all lethal weapons.

SOUTH RETRACTS DIPLOMAT KIDNAPPING CHARGES

SK311040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 31 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets who had claimed for several months that "kidnap of their secretary" in Lebanon was a "provocation" of the North since its occurrence, recently recognized that it was a work of the Lebanese resistance forces and officially announced that work would be conducted to save him. This made the truth of the incident clearer. In this connection MINJU CHOSON today says:

To Che-song, a "secretary" of the South Korean puppet Embassy in Lebanon, was kidnapped by unidentified persons on January 31. Thereupon the South Korean puppets groundlessly took issue with us, prattling that it might be a "provocation" of the North. The South Korean puppets' provocation against us with the "kidnap of the secretary" in Lebanon as an occasion is a trite brainchild of plotters and part of the anti-DPRK smear campaign launched by them in every opportunity.

The South Korean puppets are fond of provoking us to attain a sinister, political purpose, but this can bring nothing good to them.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON CLIQUE'S WAR HYSTERIA

SK310050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 29 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 30 May commentary: "The Hysteria of Those Who Are at the Moment of Death"]

[Text] While visiting Army, Navy, and Air Force units in the east sector of the frontline area on 27 May, the puppet defense minister fanned sentiments of confrontation and war. Saying that someone's provocations are expected with the Asian

Games at hand, he boisterously called for assuming complete combat posture to annihilate someone in the initial stage of war. By holding a photograph show on the Korean War, the puppet Ministry of Defense has promoted anticommunist consciousness among the people by distorting facts.

It is the vital demands of the people to prevent a war on the Korean peninsula and to preserve peace. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will easily develop into a thermonuclear war on a world-wide scale, and no one will be able to avoid this. Because of this, the South Korean students and people are vigorously waging an antiwar and antinuclear struggle, defying the wielding of swords, and the people of the world have expressed concern over the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Those who have destroyed peace and heightened tension on the Korean peninsula are the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who, while frantically running amok to increase military capabilities and to stage war exercises in South Korea, have caused nuclear clouds to gather there. Nevertheless, while visiting the frontline areas, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has made bellicose and absurd remarks. This is a willful challenge to the people's desire and aspirations for peace. This directly shows that ignoring peace and the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the puppets have only sought confrontation and war against us. The act of calling for assuming a combat posture and for annihilating someone in the initial stage of war is war gibberish. What we should not overlook is the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically and hostilely running amok under the pretext of the Asian Games.

The anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the students and the people has been rapidly stepped-up in South Korea. The people's murmuring of grievances against the U.S. Imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial system has reached its zenith, and the fascist colonial rule is facing a serious crisis.

The puppet defense minister's description on that day this year as the worst period as far as security is concerned revealed his taste of extreme uneasiness and fear in the face of the people's unyielding resistance. It is understandable that, greatly perplexed and taking off the mask of defending human rights, the United States has directly resorted to suppressing the students and the people with bayonets. Although the puppets are babbling about the Asian Games, the Chon Tu-hwan ring in fact is not in a position to conduct them. South Korea, which is unstable politically and in which the danger of war exists, is not fit as the venue for international sports games. Today the South Korean people regard the banishment of the U.S. imperialists and the overthrow of the military dictatorial system as the highest task. They are opposing the strengthening of suppression of the people under the pretext of international sports games. It is crystal clear that under such circumstances the Asian Games will not be held safely.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's flying into a war fit, babbling about someone's provocations under the pretext of the Asian Games, is aimed at suppressing the mounting people's anti-U.S. and antifascist fighting spirit by creating tense feelings with regard to the situation, by wielding a sword, and by kicking up war rackets. The puppets are wickedly plotting to engage in a war adventure in case they are driven into a corner.

It is generally known that fascist dictators fly into a hysterical war fit at the moment of death and blow the trumpet of false propaganda on a full-blown scale before setting a fire. Dictator Syngman Rhee did so in the past. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is traversing the same road and is behaving absurdly. However, puppet Chon Tu-hwan's war fit will convince no one and will only hasten his downfall.

DFRF WHITE PAPER ON THREAT OF SOUTHWARD INVASION

SK020030 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 29 May 86

[White Paper issued by the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee on 29 May]

[Text] While babbling much more boisterously about the threat of southward invasion from the North, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are conducting preposterous, false propaganda, saying that we are attempting to commit armed provocations and to launch a surprise attack with the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics as the momentum. It was not yesterday or today when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets began to babble boisterously about the threat of southward invasion. This act is something concocted to justify the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, to strengthen maneuvers for aggression and war, and to maintain the colonial, military, and fascist system in South Korea.

Today the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle has been waged much more fiercely than ever before in South Korea, and voices opposing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and maneuvers to provoke a new war have become louder with the passage of time. Facing a serious political crisis, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are foolishly maneuvering to find a way out of this crisis by strengthening the suppression of the people and war rackets under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion.

While resolutely denouncing the unpardonable crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets with surging national indignation, the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee issues this white paper, condemning the fictitious and preposterous nature of the theory of the threat of southward invasion. The theory of the threat of southward invasion is a concoction by those engage in an anticommunist plot.

The theory of the threat of southward invasion is something devised by schemers in Washington in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. imperialists' strategy for Korea and their aggressive policy. Having illegally occupied South Korea after liberation, the U.S. imperialists coined the new words threat of southward invasion when voices demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces were continuously raised among all the Korean people and among the peace-loving people of the world.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have used the concocted fiction on the threat of southward invasion from the North as a panacea for an aggressive strategy and as a hackneyed means of seeking anticommunist confrontation and national division and of justifying war maneuvers against the northern half of the Republic. In accordance with a script written by their U.S. masters and under command assumed by these masters, the South Korean puppets have spread the theory of spring-season southward invasion in spring, the theory of summer-season southward invasion in summer, and the theory of winter-season southward invasion in winter. While so doing, they have raved that the threat of southward invasion is at hand. However, there has been no southward surprise attack from the North, although the four seasons have changed scores of times and tree leaves have budded and fallen scores of times. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets, who have been accustomed to saying that the threat of southward invasion exists, have formulated a sort of plot to convince the people of the world that the threat of southward invasion exists. A typical example of this was a riot raised by special army criminals -- an incident known as the riot of soldiers on Silmi Island. This incident was an armed riot in which officers and men from a special training unit of the puppet air force rose in revolt on Silmi Island, in the waters off Inchon, and marched toward Seoul.

No sooner had this incident occurred than the South Korean puppets rashly raved that armed communist guerrillas had invaded the South. They then raised a fuss, saying through radio broadcasts that armed communist guerrillas were marching toward Seoul after landing at Inchon port. However the whole picture of this plot was exposed 12 hours after the incident occurred, becoming the laughingstock of the people. Commenting on this, the Japanese magazine SEKAI said that indiscreetly describing all factors and movements hindering the maintenance of power as acts committed by the North is the conspiratorial and habitual anticommunist method of the South Korean rulers -- the December 1971 edition of the Japanese Magazine SEKAI.

A week before a visit to South Korea by former U.S. President Ford in November 1984, the South Korean puppets invented the so-called incident on Nos. 1 and 2 tunnels for southward invasion to fabricate the theory on the threat of southward invasion from the North as substantively existing, but this invention was a clumsy burlesque concocted as a sinister plot to secure more military aid and murderous weapons from the United States.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who inherited his predecessors' trick of anticommunist intrigue as a method to cope with crises and survive, is a swindler who gets the upper hand by fabricating the fiction of southward invasion and the theory of its imminence. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fanatic of anticommunist intrigue who, while the commander of the puppet army 1st Division, was awarded the 16 May national prize and even a security prize for his exploit of having fabricated the so-called incident of the No. 3 tunnel for southward invasion by transforming and reconstructing a drift that had been abandoned during the period of Japanese imperialist rule.

With regard to the so-called No. 3 tunnel for southward invasion which was allegedly discovered by traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself, (Hara Domio), a Japanese expert in tunnels, wrote: The so-called No. 3 tunnel was discovered recently. Even though the United States and the South Korean side may think that they have added another piece of evidence of the threat of southward invasion, the tunnel, like the above-mentioned two tunnels, cannot become evidence that they want to have. This is because the tunnel is also an abandoned drift -- in an article by (Hara Domio) carried by the January 1979 edition of TONGIL PYONGYON, a magazine published in Japan.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the 17 May fascist violence, through which he usurped power with bayonets, and the 12 December coup d'etat under the excuse of countering the threat from the North. Furthermore, he described the Kwangju popular uprising as the North's operation of infiltration into the South, spread rumors that spies from the North infiltrated into Kwangju and were on the air, and concocted various kinds of intrigue by secretly dispatching some 140 members of the Defense Security Command, who disguised themselves as agents from the North, to make it appear as though the rumors were grounded on facts. However, the truth was immediately brought to light, thus engendering ridicule and denunciation from world public opinion.

Deploring this din of intrigue of the South Korean puppets, the TIMES of the United States [as heard] said the following in an editorial: The Seoul Government constantly tries to justify everything under the excuse of the threat from the communist regime in the North. However, this excuse can be ignored because such an excuse has been made on so many occasions, and has been found to be a lie.

Under the pretext of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan have recently clamored about the North's armed provocation more vociferously than every before. This theory of southward invasion is nothing but part of a burlesque aimed at inciting the consciousness of anticommunist confrontation and accelerating war preparations by making fraudulent use of the name of the Olympics.

The theory of southward invasion is a means to justify the augmentation of armed forces for aggression and the colonial fascist rule. After World War II, the U.S. ruling circles and military bosses attached great military strategic significance to the East Asian region, to the Korean peninsula in particular, and decided to adopt South Korea as the greatest military stronghold in the Far East. This proceeded from the U.S. strategy toward Asia. The U.S. ruling circles needed an excuse capable of convincing world public opinion in order to proclaim South Korea to be the forefront line of their global strategy and make it the greatest military stronghold and forward nuclear base. Proceeding from this, the theory on the threat of southward invasion from the North was concocted.

Instead of complying with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists drastically increased the U.S. military forces occupying South Korea, which numbered 39,000, under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. To justify this, U.S. President Reagan, at a press conference, babbled that the U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea in accordance with the request of the Seoul government and stay there to help South Korea because of the threatening nature of the North and the DMZ -- No. 2 radio of South Korea on 5 November 1985.

Under the excuse of the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists have systematically dragged not only military forces but also tactical and strategic nuclear weapons into South Korea. Even according to data released by the U.S. imperialists, the nuclear weapons that they had introduced into South Korea up until the first half of the 1970's numbered as many as 1,000. Under the plausible pretext of countering the international extension of the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are deploying not only short-range but also medium- and long-range missiles in South Korea. They have also hatched a scheme to move B-52 bombers from Andersen Air Force Base in Guam. In the wake of this, they have decided to drag in 36 F-16 fighter-bombers laden with neutron bombs this year.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are making an excuse, saying that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which they have escalated thus far, is aimed at increasing defense capabilities for preventing so-called southward invasion. A Japanese publication exposed the falsity of the "Team Spirit" military exercise, allegedly aimed at defense, as follows: Even though it is said that "Team Spirit" began to be staged to prevent southward invasion by the North, such an assumption is inconceivable. At any rate, the assumption that the North will invade South Korea, where U.S. troops are stationed and nuclear warheads are deployed, cannot be believed. This notwithstanding, the scenario of "Team Spirit" is performed under the assumption of southward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are inciting war fever under the pretext of southward invasion. Another purpose of this lies in sustaining the colonial and fascist rule which is being shaken by the anti-U.S., antifascist, and antiwar struggle growing among the South Korean people. In an article entitled "The Student Movement of South Korea Is Changing; Anticommunism Has Disappeared, But Attack on the United States Is (?in the forefront)", the 22 April 1986 edition of SANKEI SHIMBUN said: The South Korean youths and students, who adhered to anticommunism and pro-Americanism even when waging a fierce antigovernment struggle with regard to social and campus issues in the past, have recently opposed nuclear bases and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and, furthermore, the cohosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, openly shouting slogans calling for the abolition of the fascist constitution and expressing anti-Americanism. We have been confused into thinking that this assertion was made by North Korea.

Waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising and the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean youths and students came out with such slogans as "Out with the U.S. imperialists," "Down with military dictatorship," and "The United States must withdraw its nuclear bases from the Korean peninsula." The 10-million signature campaign for constitutional revision and the mass antigovernment struggle, which have rapidly spread throughout the whole area of South Korea in opposition against the fascist dictatorship, have enveloped the South Korean puppets in serious political unrest.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have found a way out of the crises of ruin, which cannot be coped with through fascist suppression only, in diverting the attention of the popular masses elsewhere by speaking out on the theory of the imminent threat of southward invasion and are accelerating war preparations while creating an atmosphere of tension.

In this connection MINJOK SIBO, a pro-Mindanao paper in Japan, exposed as follows: Chon Tu-hwan is desperately striving to steadily accelerate war preparations on the one hand and suppress the antidictatorial struggle for democratization on the other hand. To this end, he, above all, needs to aggravate tension, and is crying out over threat from the North. To gratify his wild desire for prolonging his stay in power, Chon Tu-hwan is aggravating North-South confrontation, further talking about the threat from the North. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is also brandishing the theory on the threat of southward invasion as a means to justify spending a tremendous amount of military expenditure amid economic chaos, in which South Korea is languishing in nearly \$13 billion of debt, and an economic burden imposed on the people as a result of the spending. The South Korean puppets earmarked 4,308.9 billion won out of the 1986 budget for defense budget -- direct military spending. This amount is 292 times that of 1960. The amount of taxes extorted from the people for war preparations in South Korea in 1985 and 402 times that of 1960. As a result of this, the south Korean people have been faced with great difficulties in living.

A Japanese publication wrote: The last means of Chon Tu-hwan to tide over economic crises will probably be a clash between the North and South. Bridging over crises through a war and redirecting the attention of the people with many complaints elsewhere would be a conceivable means.

What exists in reality on the Korean peninsula is not the threat of southward invasion, but the threat of northward invasion. Under a premeditated scheme to provoke a war of aggression on the Korean peninsula at any time, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have concocted a lie -- the threat of southward invasion -- and have been bent on embellishing it every year and season. Because of the brazen nature of this method, however, they have offered much evidence themselves that the threat of southward invasion is precisely a version of the threat of northward invasion.

Reagan, who made a junket to South Korea in 1984, even visited the forefront of the Military Demarcation Line, inspected nuclear attack means and the status of their deployment, expressed satisfaction with the perfection of preparations for attack, and raved about the use of nuclear weapons in case of a emergency.

Sennewald, former commander of the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea, clamored that on the basis of the concept of air-ground warfare -- an operational concept elucidated in (?Operation), a basic textbook published by the U.S. Army in August 1982 -- he will inflict an attack on the deep interior of North Korea. Air-ground warfare, designed by the U.S. Army, is to conduct an attack at a time on all centers in depth of the northern half of the republic from the air and ground with firepower and mobility.

On 30 July 1982, Scott, deputy commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, raved that, in case of an emergency, military bases in the rear of the North will be destroyed on a large-scale and, thus, a war will be concluded favorably in a short period of time -- the June 1984 issue of TONGIL PYONGNON published in Japan.

The secret that the Korean peninsula was chosen as an object of a nuclear attack at a confab for a nuclear exercise, codenamed [word indistinct], held at an underground operational room of the White House, leaked out and was brought to light. In the U.S. defense report of 1983, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger committed the matter of perpetrating a nuclear attack on North Korea to writing. Thus, the intention for northward invasion became known to the world as an open secret -- No 1 radio of South Korea on 13 January 1983 and TONG-A ILBO, a South Korean daily, on 23 January 1983.

The U.S. multi-front retaliation strategy to attack the northern half of the republic was also referred to in the U.S. defense report of 1983. Part of the contents of this strategy says: This is a strategy to grasp the petroleum resource areas in the Middle East by decentralizing the military power of the Soviet Union. The North will be attacked by mobilizing the military forces of the allies in Northeast Asia and a nuclear attack will be conducted -- the No. 9 1984 issue of the monthly "SOCIALIST PARTY," a Japanese magazine.

According to the 6 april 1984 edition of the PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES, an organ of the U.S. Department of Defense, Wickham, chief of the staff of the U.S. Army, raved that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. Army in South Korea and the U.S. forces' invasion of Grenada in 1983 proved that the U.S. Army can start a war without advance notice, revealing the hidden intention of unexpectedly invading the North.

Reciting hostile and absurd remarks made by U.S. masters like a parrot, the South Korean puppets have brazenly revealed a plan for northward invasion. No sooner had traitor Chon Tu-hwan usurped the seat of power than he raved that the 1980's is the period of a decisive battle against the North. He then brazenly raved that reunification should be one through annihilating communists -- one that is achieved under his initiative -- and that a military war [kunsu chonjaeng] should be waged against the North -- the South Korean daily SEOUL SINMUN dated 31 October 1980.

Appearing at the site of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in March 1983, traitor Chon Tu-hwan said: While the past exercise was a passive one with emphasis placed on defense, the present exercise is a positive and offensive one with offensive tactical operations as the central point. This is the difference existing between the past and present exercises. He then called for developing tactics and for fostering capabilities to invade the North -- Haeoe hanminbo, the Korea daily published in the United States, dated 2 January 1984.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are trying to convince the people of the truth of the threat of southward invasion by saying that South Korean military capabilities are inferior to our military capabilities.

However, facts and figures show that this assertion is false. The 25 May 1983 edition of ASIA AMERICA NEWS carried a table comparing the military expenditures of North and South Korea. This table showed that South Korea is 2.8 times higher than North Korea in this regard.

The just public opinion of the world unanimously said that the fiery seed of war on the Korean Peninsula exists not in the North but in the South. Under the headline: "The Threat of Southward Invasion from the North Does Not Exist," the 25 June 1984 edition of ASIA AMERICA NEWS carried a press interview by retired Admiral (Ralock), member of a defense intelligence center in Washington. Let us quote some of this press interview:

Question: U.S. peace activist Daniel Ellsberg said recently that U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea are for a preemptive attack against the North. What is your view on this?

Answer: I believe that the U.S. Government has deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea to use them when a military need arises. There is no precondition for the use of nuclear weapons there. The basic policy of the United States is to use these weapons when a military need arises. This is true as far as the Korean peninsula and Europe are concerned. All in all, the United States plans to use nuclear weapons ahead of others; it plans to do so if the use of nuclear weapons is beneficial militarily.

Question: President Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea have frequently referred to the threat of southward invasion from the North. Do you think that Pyongyang is in such a position?

Answer: I do not believe that the North is in the position of invading the South. It is true that South Korea is stronger than North Korea in military capability. It is the common sense of strategists that in order to attack other, the attacking party should possess a military capability that is three times stronger than that possessed by the defending party. No one is foolish enough to attack others with troops that are weaker than those of the defending party.

This shows that what is practically existing on the Korean peninsula today is not the threat of southward invasion from the North but that of northward invasion from the South. The United States and the South Korean authorities will never be able to deceive the people of the world by kicking up southward invasion rackets, nor can they justify the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and their war policy. Instead of frantically running amok to make preparations for a new war by instigating the South Korean puppets by clinging to the theory of the threat of southward invasion, whose fictitious nature has been brought to light, by fanning sentiments of confrontations between the North and South, and by heightening tension, the U.S. imperialists should abandon their anachronistic fascist colonial rule and war policy, should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along with them all military hardware, including nuclear weapons, and should remove their hands of interference from Korea.

[Dated] 29 May 1986, Pyongyang

CPRF ON SELF-IMMOLATION OF STUDENTS, WORKERS

SK310928 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 29 May 86

[Information No 345 Issued by the CPRF Secretariat on 29 May in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] In South Korea these days, the students and workers are committing suicide in succession by setting themselves on fire in resistance against the fascist dictatorship, causing a great shock to the people at home and abroad.

Pak Yong-chin, a worker of Shinbung Chongmil [Sinhung Precision] Company in Seoul, committed suicide by setting himself on fire in the middle of March, demanding wage increase and in improvement of working conditions. Kim Se-chin and Yi Chae-ho, students of Seoul National University [SNU], set themselves on fire using gasoline on 28 April while waging a struggle, refusing to be taken to the puppet Army frontline unit for military training. Student Kim Se-chin died on 3 May and student Yi Chae-ho died on 26 May. On 30 April, Pyon Yong-Chin, a worker employed in a company in Kangso-ku, Seoul, set himself on fire, filled with curses against and hatred of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while protesting against unjust dismissal and demanding reinstatement. On 20 May, Yi Tong-su, a student of the SNU Agricultural College, committed suicide by setting himself on fire and jumping from the 4th floor of a building at the site of a demonstration struggle after crying, "Let us expel U.S. imperialism!" The fact that three students and two workers resisted the oppressors by committing suicide through setting themselves on fire in a period of scarcely more than 2 months represents a situation to be seen nowhere else in the world and proves the nature of the grim South Korean situation today.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, which has continued for more than 40 years, and the fascist terrorist rule of their stooges, South Korea today has been turned into a terrible human hell in which national sovereignty has been thoroughly obliterated and the people's freedom and democratic rights are mercilessly trampled upon. It is clear that the students and people burning with the sense of justice cannot just sit and watch this miserable reality. Because the South Korean students think it more important to rectify the unjust and incorrect South Korean reality than to attend to their own studies, they do not fear expulsion from school or going to prison and the gallows, and are launching into the struggle for independence and democracy at the cost of their lives.

The resistance of students Kim Se-chin, Yi Chae-ho, and Yi Toing-su and workers Pak Yong-chin and Pyon Yong-chin, who engaged in the last resort measure of committing suicide by setting themselves on fire, is an expression of the resentment and indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are occupying South Korea, as a vicious colonial ruler, and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which is acting wildly like a wolf as their stooge. It is an accusation against the South Korean reality, which can no longer be tolerated. Their act, far from being suicide, is homicide by the colonial fascist ruling ring. The entire fellow countrymen can hardly suppress the surging indignation and curses against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique who have caused the death of many college students and workers.

The South Korean puppets are now branding the college students and workers who resisted the colonial fascist rule by committing suicide through setting themselves on fire as dangerous elements endangering security, in order to prevent their resolute act from causing an impact at home and abroad, and are engaging in a mean strategem of totally forging and distorting the facts as if their suicide through self-immolation were prompted by some personal motive.

This is not only a defilement of the patriotic students who laid down their lives for the independence and democratization of the South Korean society, but an open challenge to the South Korean students and people who have raised higher the banner of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, encouraged by their spirit of resistance.

However, no matter what tactic they may employ, the oppressors will not be able to extinguish the blaze of resistance burning vigorously among the South Korean students and people, nor can they eliminate the spirit of national salvation left by the patriotic students and workers. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique should not drive the students and the people to death but step down from power at an early date, as demanded by them.

CHON'S CRACKDOWN ON OPPOSITION GROUP DENOUNCED

SK311015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique labelled the opposition Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification as an "anti-state organization" on May 29 in an attempt to get rid of it, according to a radio report from Seoul. This offers a vivid glimpse of the fascist clique's sinister intention to dissolve the federation by force on the strength of the "national security law", a notorious fascist law.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique of military hooligans officially detained Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the federation, on the 23rd and arrested Chang Ki-pyo, chief of its Policy Section, on the 25th. Then they walked off its Vice-Chairman Kye Hun-che and have spread a police dragnet to arrest others of this organization including its permanent chairman and spokesman.

U.S. SEARCH OF NKDP MEMBERS' CARS CONDEMNED

MINJU CHOSON Cited

SK310512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the search of "assemblymen" from the "New Korea Democratic Party", an opposition party of South Korea, by officials of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul a few days ago, brands such arrogant act as an expression of the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists who look down upon the South Korean people as an inferior nation.

On May 28, the political councillor of the U.S. Embassy "invited" three "assemblymen" from the "New Korea Democratic Party" including the spokesman of the party to a breakfast and searched their cars when they arrived at his house. Indignant at his, the "assemblymen" refused to attend the breakfast and went back.

Referring to the fact that Yi Min-u, chairman of the "New Korea Democratic Party", was treated similarly when he was invited by the U.S. Embassy some time ago, the paper in a signed commentary says this "case" shows that the U.S. imperialists despise even politicians of South Korea. This also fully shows how the U.S. imperialists are frightened at the mounting resistance of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and the dictatorship, notes the commentary.

All facts tell that the relations between the United States and South Korea are those between master and servant, relations between domination and subjugation, the commentary says, and stresses: The U.S. imperialists must not act as an arrogant master in South Korea but go to their den at an early date, as unanimously demanded by the people.

Radio Report

SK020906 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1156 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] It has been learned that the political counselor of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, who had invited three national assemblymen belonging to the NKDP to a breakfast meeting, had a guard search their cars at the front gate, and that despite their protest against such impolite behavior, he had the guard open even the hoods of the cars. It has also been learned that because they could not tolerate the U.S. side's behavior, they refused to attend the breakfast meeting and left the scene. This again shows the arrogance of the U.S. imperialists as colonial rulers. If they knew some etiquette, how could they thoroughly search the cars of the guests who they had invited to come?

In fact, when he visited the puppet minister of foreign affairs, the U.S. secretary of state, who flew into South Korea as a U.S. envoy, took along a dog to search for explosives. Moreover, he, who had invited the NKDP president to the U.S. Embassy, unhesitatingly had the NKDP president's car searched. In this regard, it is not a strange incident that the political counselor treated the opposition assemblymen in such a manner. It is the way of thinking of the U.S. imperialists -- colonial rulers -- that whatever they do to whomever in South Korea will do them no harm. This is also a true picture of what the U.S. imperialists call the relations of partners with their allies.

SENTENCING OF SOUTH STUDENTS FOR SPYING DENOUNCED

SK021019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today lambastes the scheme of the South Korean puppets to penalize many students, linking them with the "campus spy ring case of students who studied abroad" fabricated by them in September last year. The puppets staged a murderous trial on May 31 and imposed death penalty upon two students including Yang Tong-hwa, a student expelled from Korea University [name of university as received] in Kwangju who studied in the United States, and life imprisonment upon two students including Hwang Tae-kon. A signed commentary of the paper says:

This racket of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is part of its criminal moves to stifle through threat the ever mounting spirit of anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle among South Korean students and people. It represents the monstrous violation of human rights.

The "spy ring case" loudly advertised by the puppets is, in every aspect, a product of intrigues fabricated through repression and torture by the puppet security planning board and the puppet army security command, declares the paper. It continues:

In hurriedly staging the trail and imposing the hideous capital punishment of "death" and "life imprisonment," the puppet clique seeks the sinister aim of putting the guiltless students on the altar of anti-communist plots.

It is a habitual method used by the puppets wherever they find themselves in a crisis to fake up a "case" by offering guiltless people as a scapegoat for anti-communist intrigues and clamour about "spies" and so on. But this is a foolish act. The murderer can never come off unscathed.

U.S. PLAN TO MOVE SEOUL EMBASSY SCORNE

SK311006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0957 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Saturday comments on the U.S. imperialists' plan to move its embassy in Seoul to a "safe place." The paper in a signed comentary brands the plan as a foolish one. It says:

The U.S. imperialists feel uneasy at the South Korean people's stong anti-U.S. resistance and continuous students' occupation of their institutions of aggression in different parts of South Korea. For this reason, they plan to move their embassy from downtown Seoul to other place.

The South Korean people demand the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea, dismantle its nuclear bases and end its support to the murderous "regime." Unless the United States complies with this demand, the U.S. Embassy along with other institutions of aggression will be a target of struggle and attack of students and people no matter where it may be moved to.

If the United States truly wants a safe place of its embassy, it must withdraw the embassy to its mainland across the ocean. This will be the only way out.

YUGOSLAVIA SUPPORTS DPRK OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

SK310439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA) -- Vladimir Vujovic, member of the Presidency of the Yugoslavia's Physical Culture Federation, made public a statement on May 29 in support of the DPRK's Olympic cohosting proposal, according to a TANJUG report. It said:

Yugoslavia has supported the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's initiative for having the 24th Summer Olympic Games in both the North and South of the Korean peninsula. In such a way, this big sports manifestation would serve to peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

CHONGNYON DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, UZBEKISTAN

SK020320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A delegation led by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, which is on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, laid wreaths before the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, toured Moscow, and inspected the (Prezer) Cutting Tool Plant during its stay in Moscow.

On 22-25 May, the delegation led by the chairman visited Tashkent in Uzbekistan. The delegation laid wreaths before the Lenin Statue and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and visited the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR. The delegation also inspected kolkhozes in Tashkent City and Tashkent Oblast.

Nikolay Tarasov first vice chairman of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Central Committee and vice chairman of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, accompanied the delegation led by the chairman.

On 25 May -- the 31st anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon -- the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a banquet for the delegation led by Chairman Han Tok-su.

HO TAM, CPC DELEGATION, HOLD 'FRIENDLY TALK'

SK310449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA) -- Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Guixian, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Friday.

Present there were officials concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

WPK SECRETARY ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR VISIT

SK020046 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A delegation led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, arrived in Beijing yesterday by airplane for a visit to China. Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Secretariat, that day met the delegation led by Secretary Hwang Chang-yop at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing and arranged a banquet for it there.

Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Sin In-ha, our country's ambassador to China, were present on this occasion. Meanwhile, talks between Secretary Hwang Chang-yop and Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, were held in Beijing the same day.

19 FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS ATTEND GATT MEETING

Yeutter Meets Chon 30 May

SK301002 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday received U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter at Chongwadae, the presidential residence here. Yeutter came to Seoul to participate in a meeting of trade ministers from 19 nations, scheduled for Friday through Sunday.

ROK Minister Urges Free World Trade

SK301146 Seoul YONHAP in English 1046 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Friday that the trade minister's meeting in Seoul can make a substantial contribution to building the truly free and fair world trading system which he said is ultimate goal. "At the same time, we can generate a powerful impetus for the launching of the new round (of multilateral trade talks of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)," he said.

In a dinner he hosted for the participants at the trade ministers' meeting at Shilla Hotel, Kum said the Seoul meeting "can have a critical bearing on the process leading to the formal launching of the new round negotiations this September." Kum said that the upcoming GATT negotiations are "our best and perhaps our last opportunity" to revitalize and strengthen the free trade system and stressed that it is essential for the trade ministers to carefully consider what preparations can most effectively promote their successful outcome.

Trade ministers from 19 major trading countries and high ranking officials from the GATT are participating in the Seoul meeting, which opened Friday at the Shilla Hotel. The meeting ends on Sunday.

Kum said "we need to formulate a coherent strategy aimed at gaining maximum market access for both developed and developing nations." "An important part of that strategy must be directed at achieving the widest possible participation of interested parties in the new round," he continued.

Saying that the Seoul meeting offers a precious opportunity to make real progress in achieving the initial goals of a series of informal trade ministers' meetings, Kum asked the participants not to waste such an opportunity. "I think it is essential for each and every one of us to make a maximum effort to reconcile our remaining differences and reach an effective consensus," he said.

The meeting, which has been billed as "informal" by the organizers, is the fourth of its kind. Previous sessions were held in Washington D.C., Rio de Janeiro and Stockholm. Among the participants are 12 representatives from advanced countries, including Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative; Willy de Clercq, the European Economic Commission's commissioner for external relations and commercial policy; and Wataru Hiraizumi, Japanese minister of state for economic planning, and seven delegates from developing nations, including Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique V. Iglesias; Philippine Minister for Trade and Industry Jose Concepcion; and Mexican Secretary for Trade and Industry Hector Hernandez Cervantes.

Japan Urges New Round in Sep

OW010909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 1 KYODO -- An international trade conference preparatory to the start of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations ended here Saturday and Japan's chief delegate said it marked a step toward the realization of the new round. During the two-day meeting, delegates from industrial and developing nations exchanged views behind closed doors on various relevant matters in a bid to begin the new round, aimed at freer international trade, in September.

Chief Japanese delegate Wataru Hiraizumi, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, said that the conference marked a step toward the beginning of the new round, as many, "core" participating nations expressed their determination to get the new round under way. Hiraizumi said he emphasized the necessity to realize the new round to remove protectionism and strengthen the free trade system under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). He added he told the conference that a declaration to be issued at a GATT ministerial meeting in Uruguay in September to formally open the new round should reflect the stands of both advanced and developing nations.

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter was quoted as telling the conference that he would like to begin the new round with all interested nations participating. Third World nations like the Philippines and exporters of agricultural products like Australia, meanwhile, called for importing nations to give them easier access to their markets, according to Japanese officials. Yeutter stressed in this context that Japan and South Korea should remove their tariff barriers against agricultural products, while also insisting on the need to promote liberalization of service trade.

Hiraizumi expressed his support for the liberalization of service trade but showed a "cautious" attitude toward the U.S. request for liberalization of agricultural trade, according to the Japanese officials.

Agree To Fight Protectionism

SK010103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Trade ministers and officials from 19 countries and GATT debated hotly over world trade issues at the second-day session of the three-day Seoul meeting yesterday. Sources close to the closed-door conference, which ends today, said that their discussion focused on way to effectively combat protectionism worldwide and the possible launching of New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The sources said that the participants are expected to formulate a strategy for fighting protectionism in the context of the New Round negotiations slated to begin later this year.

The trade ministers present shared the view that the proposed New Round should aimed at rolling back protectionism, now in high gear, by intensifying the function of GATT, marked by free trade. However, the basic approaches of the nations vary widely because of their conflicting interests, the sources noted. Advanced countries including the United States as a whole asserted that service and agriculture sectors should be brought under effective trading rules and disciplines. The group of developing countries as a whole, however, is strongly opposed to such an idea that farm and service areas should be included in the New Round negotiations, the sources said.

The scope of negotiations has not yet been decided. But in any event, it should include both these issues that fall within the GATT framework such as safeguards, dispute settlement procedures, and structural adjustment as well as those issues that fall outside the GATT framework, many said.

Korea is now very enthusiastic about participating in the New Round negotiations as far as they offer a way out of the present protectionist impasse and promise to have a favorable effect on the climate of world trade. As it stands now, developing countries argued that the New Round negotiations should aim at promoting an equitable distribution of benefits among all nations, in keeping with the basic precepts of GATT. They also asserted that certainly no nation or group of nations should seek to use these negotiations to advance its own selfish interest.

Among the participants in the Seoul meeting are Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho; Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative; Willy de Clercq, the European Economic Commission's commissioner for external relations and commercial policy; Enrique V. Iglesias, Uruguayan foreign minister.

ROK To Liberalize 300 Imports

SK311116 Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to liberalize the import of an additional 300 commodity items, including all textile products except raw silk and silk products, on July 1, the Trade and Industry Ministry announced Saturday. The measure will boost Korea's import liberalization rate from 87.7 percent now to 91.5 percent, on the eight-digit Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) basis. After the government implements the liberalization measures on July 1, 670 of the 7,915 CCCN commodity items will still be subject to approval or restrictions.

The 91.5 import liberalization rate is as high as that of advanced countries. The rate will be raised to 93.6 percent in 1987 and again to 95.4 percent in 1988, in accordance with the government's market-opening policy, a ministry official said. Under the ministry's import liberalization program covering the period from July 1 of this year to June 30, 1987, the liberalization of imports for 23 of the commodity items that the government had originally planned to remove from the import embargo list this year will be postponed or shelved for one or two more years. Among the 23 items are eight materials, including high-carbon steel ingots, stainless copper ingots and three-to-four-millimeter-thick stainless steel plates; 11 machines, such as excavators, copiers and analogue watch movements; and four marine products, including refrigerated blow fish. The ministry postponed the free importation of the cited products in order to protect domestic industries and to help boost the localization rate of the products, according to the official.

Twenty-one items scheduled to be removed from the embargo list after 1987 will be imported freely, beginning on July 1. They include dried codfish, turret lathes, high-density polyethylene, tankers weighing less than 3,000 tons, internal combustion engines (260-1,000 cubic centimeters and 1,000-2,000 cubic centimeters) and salted sardines. The liberalization of these products, which are fully competitive in terms of price and quality, will not damage domestic industries, the official said. Instead, it will help boost the competitiveness of related domestic industries, he added.

Among the major items that will be imported freely, beginning July 1, are black carbon, caprolactam, kraft liner, sythetic fiber yarns, woolen products, nylon carpets, steel tools, copper ingots, refrigerating machines, diesel engines, food packaging machines, loading and unloading machines, some machine tools and typewriters. The list also includes cargo trucks weighing more than four tons, buses, specially equipped vehicles, motorcycles with engine capacities exceeding 260 cubic centimeters, windshield wipers, spark plugs, motorized tools, speakers and amplifiers, color TV sets, color TV brauns [as received] and poultry meat.

POLICE ALERTED TO STUDENT ANTI-JAPANESE STRUGGLE

SK020310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (OANA) -- The South Korean National Police Monday ordered police throughout the nation to be on guard against the possible seizure of Japanese-related buildings by radical students.

The police headquarters said it obtained information that some radical Korean students plan to take over Japanese-related building, in Korea, including the Japanese Embassy, to mark the 22th anniversary of the "June 3 incident." The incident stemmed from massive violent student demonstrations in 1964 against Korea-Japan negotiation for diplomatic normalization. According the Korean police, universities have designated June 2-4 as a "period of anti-Japanese struggle" and plan to stage large-scale street demonstrations or on-campus demonstrations.

SEOUL WORKERS OCCUPY KOREA-AMERICA BANK BRANCH

SK300444 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0317 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At around 0730 today, 16 dismissed workers belonging to the League of the Seoul Labor Movement and the Incheon Workers Union attacked by surprise the Yongdungpo branch office of the Korea-America Bank, located on the 2nd floor of the Yongsong building at the Yongdungpo rotary, and occupied it. However, all of them were taken away by the police 1 hour and 45 minutes after the incident began.

This morning, when no employees were in the bank and when Pak Hak-nyon, 39, janitor of the bank was doing cleaning work after opening the entrance, the 16 workers, including two female workers, occupied the offices of the bank located on the 2nd and 3d floors of the building. They broke a large window in the office on the 2nd floor and scattered some 100 leaflets reading Ten million workers -- delcare the May struggle" shouting antigovernment slogans with portable loudspeakers. Meanwhile, among them two workers broke five windows in the office on the 3d floor and put up an extremely anti-U.S. placard. However, this placard was immediately taken down by the police.

At around 0915 the police broke a steel door to the place where the demonstration was being staged, entered, and took away all 16 workers, including (Kim Hae-su). When the police entered the place where the demonstration was being staged, four workers, who were shouting slogans after breaking the windows on the right side of the building, jumped out of the windows. However, they were not seriously injured, because they fell on mattresses spread by the police.

The police are conducting an intensive investigation into the detained workers, the motivation for the demonstration, and on their background.

While the workers were staging the demonstration, the street from the Yongdungpo rotary to Tangsan 3d Avenue was blocked. Thus, those citizens bound to their workplaces faced great inconveniences, and the employees of the Lucky Stock Company and the Cheil Life Insurance Company located in the same building were unable to start work.

YONHAP Report

SK300708 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Seoul, May 30 (YONHAP) -- Sixteen South Korean workers, including two females, were taken away by police after seizing the branch office of the KorAm (Korea-America) Bank in Yongdungpo in the western outskirts of Seoul on Friday morning.

Police tried to approach the demonstrators, directing water cannons toward them, but a locked iron gate leading to the branch office prevented the police from approaching. Police quelled the demonstration at 9:15 a.m., after laying air mattresses at the foot of the building and destroying the iron gate.

Some of the demonstrators threatened to set themselves on fire and to jump from the building. Four of them actually did jump from windows, but they fell onto the air mattresses and were not injured, the police reported.

The demonstrators set fire to the bank office, and smoke spewed out from the windows for several minutes. They are now being interrogated by police, according to the announcement.

Students Demonstrate at Bank

SK020818 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] At about 1940 on the evening of 1 June, some 50 students, including some from Seoul National University, staged a 5-minute street demonstration in front of the Song-dong branch of the Korean-American bank in Hawangsimni-dong, Songbuk-ku, Seoul, shouting anti-U.S. slogans. The students, who had been gathering at a bus stop located in the opposite direction from the Korean-American Bank before staging the demonstration, suddenly burst out into the streets, disseminating leaflets, and threw five fire-bombs at the Korean-American Bank to start a demonstration. The students were soon dispersed after the policemen fired tear gas canisters to block them.

NKDP FACTION DISSATISFIED WITH YI-NO AGREEMENT

SK310125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 86 p 1

[Text] The so-called people's free choice of government touched off controversy in the opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday. The dispute, if unchecked, is likely to delay rival parties' working-level negotiations over the agreed-upon formation of a special constitutional committee.

NKDP president Yi Min-u called a meeting of ranking party officials to brief them on his meeting with No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party Thursday. Three of the five party vice presidents, who rally behind Kim Tae-chung, expressed dissatisfaction with "the people's free choice of government" envisaged in the No-Yi agreement.

Reps. Yi Chung-chae, No Sung-hwan and Yang Sun-chik demanded to know if the phrase means NKDP backed off from its persistent demand for direct presidential election. They asserted, "If we should hold this kind of attitude, we can hardly achieve a direct presidential election system." They also urged the party leader to clarify the reasons why he fell short of calling for direct presidential election during his meeting with DJP chairman No. The three party vice presidents also reaffirmed their previous position that the release of "prisoners of conscience" should be the precondition to the formation of the constitutional committee.

In reply, party leader Yi made it clear that the NKDP remains unchanged in its stance that the forthcoming new Constitution should adopt a direct presidential election format.

In their meeting Thursday evening, No and Yi agreed to revise the Constitution "in a way that will guarantee the people a free choice of government." Elaborating on the phrase, NKDP spokesman HongSa-tok said the phrase does not necessarily mean the adoption of a direct presidential election system. Political observers interpreted Hong's elaboration as meaning the opposition party is willing to show some flexibility in negotiations over the form of government.

CHON TO HOLD EXCLUSIVE TALKS WITH OPPOSITION HEADS

SK010139 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-han will meet Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, at 10 a.m., Tuesday at Chongwadae, it was announced yesterday. The Chon-Yi meeting will be followed by a meeting of Chon and Yi Man-sop, president of the second opposition Korea National Party, on the next day at the same time and place. It will be the first time for the President to have exclusive talks with leaders of the opposition parties, since he came to power in 1981.

The President will discuss in his separate meetings with the opposition party leaders the current situation, including the crucial question of rewriting the Constitution.

Rep. Sim Myong-po, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, announcing the presidential schedule, said, "There will be a broad exchange of views on pending political issues in the talks." It was the first time for the spokesman of the ruling party to announce the presidential schedule. Chon also heads the DJP. The spokesman said, "The two exclusive meetings were realized at the recommendation of the DJP, and the DJP notified the opposition parties of the schedule yesterday morning."

DJP sources observed that the President would express his ideas about the timetable of the constitutional revision and the release of political prisoners. They also said that the DJP expects the President's talks with opposition leaders will pave the way to further boost an atmosphere for partisan compromises following the meeting of DJP chairman No Tae-u and Yi Min-u Thursday.

Following the Chongwadae talks, the ruling and opposition parties are expected to spur on their negotiations over the creation of a special House committee to work out a revision bill of the current Constitution.

The rival parties are holding back for a while the negotiations, due to internal problems of the NDP concerning the contents of an agreement reached between No and Yi in their Thursday meeting. Followers of Kim Tae-chung in the NDP have raised objections against one of items in the accord which said that the DJP would direct particular attention to the issue involving the release of political prisoners. They argue that the political prisoners should be freed first as a precondition for the establishment of the special House panel.

The DJP sources said that the DJP hopes that a clue to the issue would be made in the President's meeting with NDP head Yi. They said that the party had already conveyed "its opinion about the matter to the President with regard to the content of the No-Yi agreement." The NDP also hopes that the Chongwadae meeting will produce a rosy scheme which addresses the prisoners' release and particularly the amnesty and civil rights restoration for Kim Tae-chung, so that it can pacify his followers.

DEATH SENTENCE UPHELD FOR STUDENT SPY CONVICTS

SK010149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Appellate Court yesterday upheld death sentences for two former college students convicted of spying for North Korea while studying in the United States. The two are Yang Tong-hwa, 27, an expellee from Chosun University and Kim Song-man, 28, a graduate of Yonsei University. The pair were among the 15 people charged with passing state secrets to north Korean agents.

A three-judge panel at the court also upheld life sentences given to two other defendants by a lower court. They are Hwang Tae-kwon, 30, a graduate of Seoul National University and Kang Yong-chu, 23, a former student of Chonnam National University.

The remaining 11 defendants were given prison terms of less than 10 years. They were arrested in September last year for instigating student activists to increase anti-American movement in Seoul, Kwangju, Taegu and some other big cities.

54 INCHON DEMONSTRATORS INDICTED UNDER RIOT LAW

SK310726 Seoul YONHAP in English 0711 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP) -- The prosecution Saturday indicted 57 people in connection with the riot that broke out in the western port city of Inchon on May 3 and released 88 others. A total of 170 people had been arrested for their roles in the riot, which led to the cancellation of a rally that had been planned by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to promote its petition drive for constitutional revision.

The prosecution plans to wrap up its investigation into the involvement of an additional 25 people in the riot. Most of the 25 have been charged with leading the antigovernment demonstration in Inchon, some 29 kilometers west of Seoul.

Among the 57 indicted, 54 who were present at the scene of the Inchon riot have been charged with violating the riot law. Two of them who allegedly distributed subversive leaflets have also been charged with violating the national security law.

This is the first time since President Chon Tu-hwan came to power in 1981 and the third time in Korean history that the prosecution has indicted people involved in a violent demonstration on the charge of rioting. If convicted, they could receive a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison. The first time the prosecution indicted demonstrators on rioting charges was under the rule of former President Syngman Rhee, whose government was toppled in a 1960 student uprising. In 1979, the prosecution made similar charges against people involved in violent demonstrations in Pusan and Masan. According to the prosecution, the rioting charges against the Incheon demonstrators were filed because the social disturbance they created was accompanied by assaults, blackmailing and destruction, which threatened the peace of the provincial area.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST NKDP AT CHONJU RALLY

YONHAP on Protest, Rally

SK310950 Seoul YONHAP in English 0936 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Chonju, Korea, May 31 (YONHAP) -- The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) held a political rally here Saturday and formed the main opposition party's North Cholla Province chapter of the committee for the promotion of the constitutional revisions. The NKDP rally, which was planned to be held at 2 p.m. (0500 GMT) Saturday was delayed by one hour as about 500 student demonstrators blocked the NKDP leaders from proceeding into the meeting place. The demonstrators chanted anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans and slogans denouncing the NKDP, stopped the NKDP leaders, including party President Yi Min-u and standing advisor Kim Yong-sam, on the street leading to the students hall, where the rally was to be held.

Kim Yong-sam told about 3,000 people jampacking the students hall that his party will do its utmost in an ad hoc panel to be set up during a special National Assembly session next month to see to it that the constitution be revised to allow the popular direct election of the president. Kim said that the only problem that should be settled now is that President Chon Tu-hwan should make a decision to reveal democratization schedule in a clear-cut and honest manner as soon as possible.

Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democratization, said in a taped address that the NKDP should strongly request to the ruling camp that an estimated 1,500 dissidents under arrest should be released immediately. He also urged the NKDP members to urge authorities to stop suppression against all democratic figures and students and workers.

While the rally was going on, an estimated 10,000 people, including students and citizens, crowded the streets outside the hall. Some of the crowd, bearing placards of dissident organizations, staged demonstrations. No clash was reported between police surrounding the hall, and the demonstrators.

THE KOREA TIMES Report

SK010122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[By Kim Song-pok]

[Text] Chongju -- A rally of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to promote constitutional amendment was held after a one-hour delay caused by harassment by student and dissident demonstrators. But there were no major clashes.

Some 700 students from five universities in Choll-pukto and dissidents blocked NDP lawmakers, including party head Yi Min-u, from entering the rally place, the Chonju Students Hall, for an hour from 1:40 p.m. The demonstrators were chanting anti-NDP slogans, such as "NDP, repent your sins," and "Don't give up the direct presidential election."

The demonstrators allowed NDP members to enter into the hall after rounds of negotiations between their leaders and NDP lawmakers, including Rep. Yu Chin-yun in charge of organizing the rally.

The demonstrators led by Catholic priest Mun Chong-hyon and other dissidents, staged a sit-in from about 1 p.m. on streets 100 meters away from the rally site. Police did not intervene in the clashes between NDP members and demonstrators.

Kim Yong-sam, Rep. Yi Chol-sung, a native of the province, and other leaders of the NDP were forcibly kept at an intersection near the rally place for a while.

Police offered that they would make the way for the NDP members, saying that they had secured the way to the back door of the hall in anticipation of the students' attempt to obstruct them. But, party head Yi flatly rejected the offer, saying that we would rather give up holding the rally."

As the demonstrators' blockade continued, police again proposed that they would disperse the demonstrators by force to open the way for the NDP members. The offer was also rejected. The demonstrators retreated at about 2:40 p.m. as their leaders persuaded them through hand megaphones.

After the rally began at 3 p.m., the demonstrators, whose number was by then almost doubled, held a "people's rally to have democratic constitution" at the intersection. Pak Ki-tong, chief of the organizing department of "Mintongnyon," which is headed by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, appeared at the scene of the rally and made a speech. He is now being sought by police.

During the rally, the demonstrators shouted anti-American slogans, but they were somewhat moderate compared with those in other rallies. "The United States should apologize," they chanted.

Party president Yi Min-u said in his address to the convention inside the hall that the democratization through a constitutional revision for the direct election of the president is a "due course of history nobody can reject." "During my visit to the United States," he said, "I told U.S. leaders that the appearance of a civilian government is necessary in order to help maintain the traditional friendly relations between Korea and the United States."

Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the party said that the NDP would concentrate on attaining its goal of rewriting the Constitution to elect the president "by our own hands" in the special House committee on the Constitution to be formed in the upcoming extra House session. He told the participants that he believes that progressive parties should be created after the nation is democratized. "We are paying attention to the fact that the number of students and workers crying for social and economic equality is drastically increasing these days," he said.

THE KOREA HERALD Report

SK010129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Chonju -- The opposition rally designed to push ahead with a campaign to amend the Constitution ended without major clashes, except the one in the evening. It was largely free from troubles with the cooperation by Christian ministers and Catholic fathers and self-restraint exercised by riot police. The clergymen, who belonged to two organizations that reportedly spearheaded the demonstrations, discouraged radicals from becoming violent.

Riot police used their force at the last moment to disperse a crowd of about 5,000 who staged a sit-in rally near the Student Hall, shouting antigovernment slogans around 7 p.m. The Student Hall is site of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's rally early in the afternoon. As the demonstrators ignored repeated police requests to discontinue the rally and return home, police started to fire tear gas shells around 7:15 p.m. The demonstrators were scattered in about 10 minutes and traffic at the place returned to normal soon afterward.

The day's demonstration started around 12:40 p.m. when more than 100 college students changed slogans in front of the Student Hall against "dictatorship" and the United States which they claimed is "supporting the formation of a conservative alliance." The demonstrators increased to about 500 when some clergymen and members of groups struggling for "democracy" and "a democratic Constitution" shortly joined the students. The demonstrators moved about 120m to stage a sit-in in front of the provincial board of education building around 1:05 p.m. The crowd swelled to more than 1,000 and temporarily blocked NKDP president Yi Min-u and other party leaders from entering the Student Hall.

The political party's indoor rally ended around 5:20 p.m., but the demonstrators, consisting of mostly students and members of antigovernment and radical organizations, refused to halt the street demonstrations until police forcibly dispersed them in the evening.

Through placards and leaflets, the demonstrators demanded a "democratic Constitution," abolition of "evil labor law," release of Mun Ik-hwan, expulsion of "American and Japanese power" and toppling of the "military dictatorship." Mun, chairman of "Mintongnyon," is under arrest "for agitating students."

Tense atmosphere prevailed across the city from early morning as police stepped up checks on young pedestrians, and many shops, particularly those near the rally site, closed their doors. It was learned that more than 10,000 riot policemen, comprising 71 companies, were mobilized to maintain security and thwart possible disturbances. Fifty-three of the 71 companies were said to be those from other provinces.

Primary, middle and high schools finished classes earlier than usual and students returned home before noon. Owners of some stores along the 1.7km span between the Student Hall and the New Korea Democratic Party chapter office were seen protecting door glasses with pieces of plywood. Police, in cooperation with school authorities, combed student rooms of the five universities in this city and adjacent towns for one hour from 11 p.m. Friday. They confiscated 10 placards, three tear gas shells and some other items which demonstrators might have used. Police also confiscated about 6,000 sheets of leaflets at an exit of Chonju Railroad Station around 3 a.m. yesterday. The leaflets, issued by the radical "Mintongnyon," was titled, "Mintongnyon will not retreat."

MINMINTU CRITICIZES CHAMINTU'S CHANGE OF FOCUS

SK011128 Seoul TONG-A 'LBO in Korean 30 May p 10

[Article by reporter Yun Sang-sam]

[Text] The Committee for the Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization [Chamintu] which had put forth antiwar, antinuclear, and anti-U.S. as foremost slogans since the beginning of this semester, has changed its line, adopting "the struggle to revise the Constitution for direct elections" as its top-priority goal. This has attracted the attention of Seoul National University [SNU] students. The Committee for the Anti-Imperialist and Antifascist Struggle for the Nation and Democracy [Minmintu] posted a bulletin criticizing the Chamintu's change in line. In this way, an offensive and defensive battle among the student circles involving bulletins is in full swing at SNU.

In an editorial carried by the 23 May issue of HAEKANG SONON [DECLARATION OF LIBERATION], its organ, the Chamintu of SNU declared "the struggle to revise the Constitution for direct elections." In this editorial, entitled "For a correct Struggle To Revise the Constitution -- We Urge the National Federation of Nationalist and Democratic Students for Anti-Imperialism and Antifascism," the Chamintu said: "By demanding constitutional revision for direct elections, let us absolutely isolate the current regime, a pro-U.S. dictatorial regime, and crush the attempt to reorganize neocolonialism by the United States, which is manipulating the dual governing system."

Following this, on 26 May, a bulletin describing the student movement up to the present by saying "unprincipled anti-U.S. sentiment and idealism have prevailed in the SNU student movement during this semester" appeared on "Wall of Freedom" at the college of Social Sciences. On 28 May, a bulletin entitled "On the Strategic and Tactical Justness of the Theory of Constitutional Revision and on the Correct Anti-Imperialist Struggle" appeared on "Wall of Freedom" at the Student Union Hall. In this way, an offensive and defensive battle concerning "constitutional revision for direct elections" is in full swing.

On 28 May, a bulletin made clear the direction of "the struggle to revise the Constitution for direct elections" by saying "The struggle for constitutional revision for direct elections is the one and only core of the mass political struggle for 1986 and a central part of the entire political struggle. Constitutional revision is also a part of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and represents the struggles for democracy." This bulletin also clarified the justness of the change in Chamintu's antiwar and antinuclear line by saying: "Those who do not understand the tactics of withdrawing from the antiwar and antinuclear line are degrading the student movement toward the direction of adventurism and speculation." It also said: "The masses must devote their struggle to constitutional revision for direct elections, to not demand constitutional revision for direct elections is a left-leaning attitude."

In response to this, on 28 and 29 May, successively, the Minmintu of SNU posted bulletins on the bulletin board at the Humanities College rebutting this. A 28 May bulletin entitled "On Achieving, Through Struggle, the Direct Election System, Which Is Currently Being Discussed," criticized the Chamintu and adhered to the original position of the Minmintu by saying: "The masses consciousness of power will not be raised by lawful means, including the right to vote -- an expression of one's consciousness of his own right. The struggle for constitutional revision involves a struggle to isolate and attack military fascism, to neutralize the NKDP, and to demand the convocation of a masses' meeting to enact the constitution, a tool with which one can propagandize the fact that it is inevitable to form a provisional revolutionary government and to stage an armed uprising as a precondition for forming a provisional revolutionary government."

A bulletin entitled "A Letter of Rebuttal on the Comment on the Struggle to Revise the Constitutional Revision for Direct Elections" appeared on 29 May. While describing those who demand "constitutional revision for direct elections" as those suffering from the poverty of philosophy, this letter of rebuttal said: "Constitutional revision for direct elections blurs and distorts the masses' consciousness of power." This letter of rebuttal also said: "The movement will be devoted to the demand for the convocation of a masses' meeting to enact the constitution -- a means by which one can expose the NKDP's opportunistic nature and to neutralize it and a tool for propaganda and instigation."

As an intense offensive and defensive battle concerning the Chamintu's change in line and the issue of "constitutional revision" is taking place, some students reacted to this by saying "The Chamintu's change of slogans is really a surprise. However, realistically speaking, it is inevitable to change the direction of the movement, adopting issues which it is possible to realize."

Some students cautiously criticized "the demand for the convocation of a masses' meeting to enact the constitution" by saying: "Even though it is of a nature close to the intrinsic nature of the student movement, it is still too idealistic."

The two organizations, which had shown some signs that they would merge with the successive incidents involving the self-immolation of SNU students as an occasion, are showing the trend of going their respective separate ways with the different goals of "constitutional revision for direct elections" and "the opening of a meeting to enact the constitution."

CHAMINTU SUPPORTS NKDP STRUGGLE, 2 KIMS' STATEMENT

SK010525 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 June 86 p 11

[Text] Following its recent espousal of the struggle to revise the Constitution for direct elections, the Committee for the Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization [Chamintu] of Seoul National University has changed its position toward the NKDP and the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD].

An editorial carried by the sixth issue of HAE BAND SONON [DECLARATION of liberation], which was published by the Chamintu on 30 May, said "The term, great conservative union, is not appropriate. Conservative forces can wage the struggle for democracy and the love of the country, too. The NKDP and The CPD must not be berated as pro-U.S. conservative forces, and the joint statement by the two Kims [Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung], in which they are pledging to wage the struggle for the workers and farmers must be positively supported."

SON SANN INTERVIEW ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK281217 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 28 May 86

[Station correspondent's interview with Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a correspondent for the Voice of the Khmer Radio. My respect to His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF. Esteemed Excellency, this week the Hanoi authorities announced that they would withdraw some more troops from Cambodia. What is your opinion about this matter?

[Son Sann] In my opinion, Vietnam announces every year that it will withdraw a part of its troops. In fact, if it really withdrew its troops during the past years, there must be only a small number left. But, we know that there are still 160,000 to 180,000 troops there. Therefore, the withdrawal of some 10,000 men or more that Vietnam announced in the past years was just the withdrawal of old troops to be replaced by fresh troops. Sometimes it sent in fresh troops before announcing the withdrawal of old troops, the wounded, sick, or those to be replaced. Other times it announced the withdrawal and let the correspondents observe the withdrawal first in order to assure them that it really withdrew its troops and later one it sent fresh troops in. Another method is that it would withdraw its troops through Phnom Penh and send fresh troops into Cambodia through Laos or the southern part. Therefore, in my opinion, Vietnam's partial troop withdrawal is just the rotation of troops, that is sending the old troops back and replace them with new ones.

[Correspondent] According to the report, before withdrawing its troops, Vietnam has invited international journalists to witness the withdrawal. What do you think about the invitation for foreign journalists to observe the troop withdrawal?

[Son Sann] This is a Vietnamese trick. It has to do this in order to make others believe that it really withdraws its troops. It has been reported also that in Phnom Penh, people went to bid farewell with sadness. But all these things are just a farce. Sometimes the Vietnamese troops were withdrawn from Phnom Penh and sometimes from Route 1. But how about the sending of its troops into Cambodia before, during, or after the withdrawal announcement? Has it invited the international journalists to observe this? If it is really sincere, it should let the international journalists observe both the withdrawal and the dispatch of its troops into Cambodia. It should allow all foreign journalists in Cambodia to visit places where its troops are stationed. We will believe that it really withdraws its troops only when foreigners are allowed to observe whether the number of its troops has really reduced or remained the same.

[Correspondent] Another matter is that the VOK newsroom has often received reports about the cooperation of the three CGDK forces. Can you please describe some combat activities which are the coordinated activities of the armed forces of the three CGDK factions?

[Son Sann] There are now tens of thousands of our forces inside Cambodia in order to attack the Vietnamese aggressors. I do not know very well about the other factions. The KPNLF has about 8,000 to 9,000 men inside the country. This is from our faction alone. As for the amdech's side, many of his men are inside the country. There are also many men from the Democratic Kampuchean side. The people inside the country have seen our forces even in areas around Phnom Penh. That is why we have been able to launch attacks against the Vietnamese.

That is not all. We are waiting for time to send more into the interior. Our front will send more forces in very soon. So there will be more than 10,000 from our side. The Samdech's side and the Democratic Kampuchean side will also increase the numbers of their forces. Within a short time, there will be our forces attacking the Vietnamese everywhere inside the country. Concerning our coordination, as is seen by all compatriots, last month our three factions launched attacks vigorously in Battambang Province. Many Vietnamese were killed; and according to the report, two Soviet nationals were also killed. We do not know why Soviet nationals were there. It was reported that they were advisers. After the two Soviet nationals died, the survivors there just packed up and flew to Phnom Penh by plane.

[Correspondent] I understand that the military pressure on the Vietnamese occupation troops in Cambodia is a significant force to make Vietnam agree to withdraw its troops by negotiations in order to solve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. Do you think that there is any other significant way that might pressure Vietnam to quickly agree to hold such negotiations?

[Son Sann] In my opinion, there are three factors. First it is the duty of all Cambodians to unite. Second, we, the fighters, must attack the Vietnamese right on the spot. We must increase our activities in order to cause more difficulties to the Vietnamese inside Cambodia. We want the compatriots inside the country to unite. As stated in one of our 8-point proposal, we call on Heng Samrin to join our current tripartite CGDK to make it become a quadripartite government in order to reconcile our nation. Once we are totally united, the Vietnamese will be in a difficult situation. Third, we must call on all international friends, including the great and rich friends, not to help Vietnam rebuild its economy at the present time. They should help Vietnam only when it agrees to withdraw troops, as the United States has stated. Although the United States wants the remains of the American soldiers who died during the Vietnam war, it has clearly told Vietnam that it will not help Vietnam and that if Vietnam wants economic aid from America, it should withdraw all its troops from Cambodia.

It is very clear why we must struggle on inside the country and intensify our activities against the Vietnamese. At the same time, we must also launch our activities abroad. That is why I myself have often traveled abroad in order to ask our friends not to help Vietnam but press that it should agree to negotiate because the 8-point proposal is good enough for it to accept. Moreover, I call on the compatriots inside the country not to lose hope. They should help our fighters so that they can serve and help those inside the country to reconcile and unite our nation.

[Correspondent] In conclusion, do you have anything to advise our compatriots inside Cambodia?

[Son Sann] The only desire of all of us is to quickly liberate our Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors, to end the war, and to hold negotiations. This is for the survival of our compatriots. For this reason, the most important factor regarding the liberation of Cambodia is unity. We must unite inside the country in order to reach a national reconciliation in accordance with the 8-point proposal that I have already mentioned to you. To unite is the duty of every Cambodian; this includes Heng Samrin and the Cambodian citizens in Cambodia. All of us must unite first. This is the only way for us to solve the miserable problem that we are facing now.

[Correspondent] On behalf of the VOK which is the Voice of Cambodian people throughout the country I would like to thank His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF, for giving this interview to me for the information of all compatriots throughout the country. Thank you.

SRV PARTIAL TROOP WITHDRAWAL LABELED 'TRICK'

BK290408 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 May 86

[Station commentary: "The Real Situation on the Battlefield in Cambodia Exposes the Vietnamese Enemy's Deceitful Partial Troop Withdrawal Trick"]

[Text] While the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia are facing increasing difficulties and are at an impasse, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique is staging the farce of their so-called partial troop withdrawal. The Vietnamese enemy's aims in staging this farce are:

1. To dupe world opinion about the situation in Cambodia and make people believe that the situation is stable, security has been ensured, Vietnam is in control on the battlefield, the situation in Cambodia is irreversible, that the puppet soldiers set up by the Vietnamese are becoming stronger thus allowing Vietnam to withdraw some troops, and so on.

2. To avoid and bury the UN resolutions, the CGDK's 8-point peace plan, and the persistent demand of the international community for the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. However, the Vietnamese farce cannot dupe anyone because everybody has been well aware of Vietnam's trick since 1982. Furthermore, the situation on the Cambodian battlefield in the past dry season and at the beginning of this rainy season clearly indicates the impasse and the loss of initiative of the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. Currently, Vietnamese soldiers, afraid of the guerrilla war in Cambodia, are deserting or quarrelling among themselves more and more frequently on every battlefield throughout Cambodia.

Cambodian soldiers, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, have been cooperating in opposing the Vietnamese enemy. More and more are fleeing the Vietnamese and returning home. For example, on 8 April, Cambodian soldiers in Siem Reap town mutinied, killing or wounding eight Vietnamese soldiers, destroying four warehouses containing ammunition, weapons, and materiel, before fleeing home. On 14 April, 100 Cambodian soldiers at Ampil position on the south Sisophon battlefield revolted against the Vietnamese enemy and freed 500 people drafted by the Vietnamese before fleeing home themselves. On 20 April, a company of Cambodian soldiers at Anlung Chrey position in Thpong District [Kompong Speu Province] deserted the Vietnamese for home. On 19 April, a company of Vietnamese soldiers ambushed a Vietnamese train leaving Phnom Penh for Battambang and fled home. On 18 April, a company of Cambodian soldiers in Phnum Sruoch District [Kompong Speu Province] revolted against the Vietnamese enemy, then fled home or joined our National Army. These are just some recent examples.

Therefore, on the Cambodian battlefield, apart from our National Army's attacks, which are depleting the Vietnamese fighting force, the Vietnamese are facing other difficulties. Their soldiers are afraid and have been deserting. The Cambodian soldiers, forced to serve the Vietnamese, are increasingly opposing the Vietnamese and deserting them. The Vietnamese forces are thus engaged everywhere and are facing all kinds of difficulties. In such a situation, how can the Vietnamese claim they are in control on the battlefield and that Cambodia enjoys sufficient security for the Vietnamese to withdraw some of their forces? Vietnam's announcement of the partial troop withdrawal is just a dirty deceitful trick. The situation on the battlefield in Cambodia has laid bare this deceitful Vietnamese trick of partial troop withdrawal. The international community, well aware of the deceitful and tricky nature of the Vietnamese aggressors, will continue to denounce this Vietnamese trick, continue to pressure the Vietnamese aggressors in every field, and force Vietnam to accept the CGDK's 8-point proposal and withdraw all its troops unconditionally from Cambodia as prescribed by the UN resolutions so that the Cambodian people can decide their own destiny without outside interference.

SRV, PRK DECISION ON TROOP PULLOUT PRAISED

BK250929 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 May 86

[PASASON 23 May commentary: "Consistent Stand of Cambodia and Vietnam on Settlement of Regional Problems"]

[Text] According to a report from Phnom Penh, on 21 May the PRK and the SRV unanimously agreed to withdraw an additional number of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia. This is the fifth partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia, which will be carried out in the near future. The decision is of greatly profound significance to the all-round strength and growth of the PRK. It also conforms to the contents of the joint communique of the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in January this year, which spelled out clearly the unchangeable intentions of the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia -- in making ardent contributions to reducing tension in Southeast Asia.

On the basis of the strength of solidarity, which cannot be destroyed by any enemies, and of the strength of safeguarding and building the new Cambodia, the two fraternal countries of Cambodia and Vietnam jointly reconfirmed the contents of the joint communique of the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane in early 1986 saying that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces would continue in 1986 and complete in 1990 as earlier stated. Everyone is fully aware that the settlement of the internal affairs of Cambodia is closely linked to the international settlement of the Cambodian problem. The withdrawal of the entire Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia may be completed in 1990 or earlier. Nevertheless, the withdrawal must be simultaneously carried out in parallel with the cessation of the rendering of all material and military assistance to the Pol Pot clique and the other Cambodian reactionary forces, the use of Thai territory by these elements as sanctuary, all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia, and all military hostile acts from foreign countries against the PRK.

However, in the past as well as at present, the genocidal Pol Pot clique has received weapons and monetary support from Beijing and the so-called humanitarian aid from Washington. The Cambodian reactionary elements still continue to use Thai territory as a hiding place to sabotage and obstruct the building of a new life by the Cambodian people. They recently used the propaganda machines of the Beijing clique and some Western countries to wage a campaign on the so-called 8-point proposal. In fact, this move is only a shopworn tactic of the Beijing international reactionaries to bring back the genocidal regime to oppress the Cambodian people once again. No matter how many notorious schemes they have employed, including the collusion between Beijing and Washington together with the ultrarightist reactionary henchmen in the Thai ruling circles to escalate the undeclared war against the Cambodian people, they will never be able to avoid such defeats as they suffered in the past and are suffering at present.

In the meantime, the PRK is marching forward with firm steps. The Cambodian people have scored numerous achievements in all fields in the building of the new prosperous life -- one more outstanding in the national defense field as noted in the Fifth KPRP Congress. The Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces as well as the regular, regional, and militia forces are growing bigger and stronger with every passing day. This phenomenon was clearly testified in the 1984-85 dry season when the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces scored impressive and glorious victories in carrying out suppression drives against the Pol Pot remnant and the Cambodian reactionaries along the northwestern border area.

With their confidence in the invincible strength of the special solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and in the victories and growth of the PRK, the two fraternal countries -- Vietnam and Cambodia -- have agreed to withdraw part of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia. The decision to withdraw the fifth batch of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia testifies not only to the victories and strength of Cambodia, but also to the consistent stand and good intentions of Vietnam and Cambodia in trying their utmost at all times to make ardent contributions to reducing the tension in this region so as to create conditions for settling the problems through peaceful means as clearly spelled out in the joint communique of the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries. The Lao people fully support the decision made jointly by fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia and are fully convinced that this move will become another important step leading to the genuine path of the settlement of the Cambodian problem as well as the regional problems through peaceful means so as to contribute positively to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of genuine peace and cooperation.

PAPER SEES CAMBODIAN SUCCESS AS 'IRREVERSIBLE'

BK270406 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 May 86

[PASASON article: "Situation in Cambodia is Irreversible -- date not given]

[Text] The fifth withdrawal of vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia began yesterday. This partial withdrawal of troops involves segments of the forces that have gloriously fulfilled their lofty internationalist cause, such as the group of Division 98 which is composed of Infantry Division 8, Infantry Brigade 95, Infantry Regiment 37, and their auxiliary units. The group of Division 98 has commendably fulfilled its assigned tasks in various border areas in southwestern Cambodia.

As a close companion in arms sharing the same combat trench, the entire Lao party, Army, and people wholeheartedly hail the great achievements recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people in carrying out their lofty internationalist cause in the PRK, thereby honorably and directly contributing to the overall historic victory of the fraternal Cambodian people in overthrowing and smashing the genocidal Pol Pot regime and in building a new, bright life over the past 7 years. A period of 7 years is not long, taking into consideration the long history of Cambodia. Nevertheless, in this short period the PRK has successfully resolved the country's crucial problems and has satisfactorily developed national industries.

In 1985, the output of industrial production increased thrice as compared with 1980. Key industrial branches, such as energy, textiles, food supplies, and chemical industry will be contained in economic plans for years to come. It is expected that the PRK will be able to produce 800 million kwh [kilowatt hours (of electricity)] in 1990. Parallel with this, agricultural production and social, cultural, educational, and public health work have extensively developed, thus serving as an ever-stronger basis for the growth and strength of the Cambodian people's national defense and public security forces throughout the country and for the firm defense of the gains of the Cambodian revolution.

The above facts in Cambodia, together with the current withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia solidly prove once again that the situation is absolutely irreversible.

Nevertheless, in the past as well as at present, taking advantage of the good intentions of the three Indochinese countries, particularly Vietnam and Cambodia that have on many occasions announced the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, the international reactionaries have continued to collide with the U.S. imperialists and the ultrarights reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to support and assist the routed genocidal Pol Pot gang and other Cambodian reactionaries in all respects, such as in providing arms, money, and sanctuaries, so that they can oppose the PRK, create disturbances, and sabotage the Cambodian people's efforts to build a new life. This can be clearly seen from the current actual activities they are carrying out.

In addition to handing over Thai territory as a sanctuary for the Pol Pot clique of criminals and other Cambodian reactionaries, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have repeatedly conducted joint exercises with the United States, such as the Logex-29 exercise. They are currently making preparations for another Cobra Gold exercise. Apart from creating a war atmosphere in this region, their aim is to support the Pol Pot gang, threaten the PRK, and expand the undeclared war of the international reactionaries against the Cambodian people. All this runs counter to the trend of peace and the trend of meetings between two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- for peacefully resolving regional problems, and to the aspirations of the various nations cherishing peace and justice in the world.

The Lao people, who have passed tests in the flame of war against imperialism, hail the unswerving stand of the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples in making effective contributions to reducing regional tension. The Lao people maintain that settlement of the Cambodian question would be a real step toward settlement of true regional problems. Nevertheless, the settlement of the Cambodian question -- a settlement that conforms with the true situation in Cambodia -- contains two aspects -- domestic and international. Regarding the domestic aspect, the PRK's internal affairs must be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves. As for the international aspect, including the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops, it must go parallel with the cessation of all material and military assistance for the genocidal Pol Pot gang of criminals and other Cambodian reactionaries and with the cessation of the use of Thai territory as sanctuaries and of all acts of external interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia. This is the only correct path for the settlement of the Cambodian question and the internal problems of the region.

The fifth withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia is a step toward that direction. It also clearly shows the all-round growth and strength of the PRK and once again firmly proves that the situation in Cambodia is absolutely irreversible.

THAI-U.S. 'MILITARY ALLIANCE' CONDEMNED

BK271613 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 May 86

[PASASON 27 May commentary: "The Washington-Bangkok Military Alliance enters a New Stage"]

[Text] After conducting the joint military exercise codenamed "Logex-29" near the Thai-Cambodian border, U.S. and Thai Armed Forces are currently preparing to stage another large-scale joint military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold" in the near future along the coast of southern Thailand. This military exercise will involve some 9,500 U.S. soldiers and 3,500 Thai soldiers. According to the plans, modern F-16 aircraft -- the kind the United States plans to sell to Thailand -- will be deployed to participate in these joint wargames to demonstrate their prowess.

Nevertheless, people in the other countries in this region and the Thai people themselves are following closely this development with great concern for they are fully aware that this provocative military act poses a serious threat to the security of Southeast Asia. This past April, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger paid a visit to Thailand. It was a visit filled with Washington's numerous dark schemes of the arms race and distribution of forces, including the consolidation of the Thai Armed Forces to help implement Reagan's Asia-Pacific strategy.

Following defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, the United States was compelled to reduce its military presence in Thailand. When elected 40th president of the United States, Reagan saw a need for the United States to return to its warmongering ways in Southeast Asia. Thailand is an important stronghold for Washington in this region. The Reagan administration has tried every economic and military way to bring [U.S. influence] back to Thailand.

Immediately after stepping onto Thai soil, the chief of the White House displeased the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles by stating that all security treaties signed by the United States and Thailand were complete and final. [sentence as heard]

During talks, Weinberger and high-level Thai leaders discussed setting up an arms stockpile in Thailand so that the United States would be able to furnish weapons [from it] to its allies in this region in any emergency as well as for any aggressive purposes. But the arming of the Thai Armed Forces with modern weapons must be linked with the staging of annual joint military exercises and the setting up of an arms stockpile on Thai soil. The Reagan administration and Bangkok are pointing spearheads toward the other countries in Southeast Asia, thus threatening people and security and creating a hostile atmosphere in this region. They are paying no heed to the condemnation of the peace-loving countries in this region and all over the world.

Dear listeners, to make an excuse for having created tension in this region, on 16 May, a Thai military officer said that Vietnam planned to launch an invasion against Thailand in 1987 and that Vietnam had reinforced its forces in Cambodia despite the fact that Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have tried in every way to settle the regional problems through peaceful means as has been clearly displayed in the fifth pull-out of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia at present. Nevertheless, such deceitful propaganda campaigns waged by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries will never be able to fool anyone for they clearly see that the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have colluded with the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in trying to sabotage and destroy the revival of the Cambodian people and to undermine peace in the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, the military alliance between Bangkok and Washington and their collusion with the international reactionaries are but the cause of tension in this region and run counter to the interest and rights of the Thai people themselves. Of course, their deeds will be strongly opposed and condemned by the Thai people and the other people in Southeast Asia.

DISMISSAL OF THAI ARMY COMMANDER DISCUSSED

BK290548 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 May 86

[29 May PASASON commentary: "Fate of Ambitious Person"]

[Text] According to Thai television reports, on 27 May, Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon abruptly issued an order discharging Athit Kamlang-ek from the post of Army commander in chief.

The dismissal of Athit Kamlang-ek is a unique event -- the first time in Thai history that an Army commander in chief has been dismissed from his post. Athit Kamlang-ek was dismissed because he was too ambitious. Not satisfied with the post of Army commander in chief and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, he tried to become prime minister. To this end, Athit Kamlang-ek has carried out a series of activities which have run counter to the interests of the Thai people, disturbed the tranquillity of the Thai nation, and created disturbances in the ruling circles.

Athit Kamlang-ek's main activities have involved coordinating with the international reactionaries in creating tension with neighboring countries. For example, he complied with an order of the Beijing reactionaries by mobilizing many battalions of Thai troops to launch nibbling attacks against three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province on 6 June 1984, thus causing great losses in lives and property to the Lao people and stirring up tension in Thai-Lao relations. Simultaneously, Athit Kamlang-ek acted as the principal in spending a large amount of the Thai people's money in support of the U.S. imperialists' war. He also stepped up collusion with the U.S. imperialists in organizing land, sea, and air exercises including those conducted in areas adjacent to the Cambodian border, thereby posing a direct challenge to the PRK. Such military exercises near the Cambodian border are in line with their schemes to support and assist the shattered Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique as well as other Cambodian reactionaries. The exercises complement their use of Thai territory to shelter the clique's forces and other Cambodian reactionaries and as a place to foster, train, and arm them before sending them to Cambodia to carry out activities, with the support from troops, artillery and air support from Thailand, to sabotage the tranquillity of the Cambodian people.

In the country, Athit Kamlang-ek has acted in an ambitious and haughty manner to the extent that he once appeared on television to attack the Thai government itself in connection with the devaluation of the baht. He has then carried out various activities aimed at overthrowing the government. Regarding this, the BBC said that the dismissal of Athit Kamlang-ek followed reports of his involvement in political activities which led to the defeat of the government in the parliament last month. As for VOA, it pointed out that the sudden dismissal stemmed from fears that Athit Kamlang-ek might do something in the immediate future, particularly during the forthcoming elections.

It is obvious that Athit Kamlang-ek is dangerous not only to the neighboring countries, but to everybody -- including the Thai people, the Thai nation, and the Thai government. Therefore, the dismissal of Athit Kamlang-ek from the post of Army commander in chief by the Thai government on 27 May is neither surprising nor accidental, but is the inevitable fate of all ambitious people -- including Athit Kamlang-ek. Nevertheless, such an ambitious person will never abandon his goals. In fact, he has subtle tricks still to play: he has the support of a number of militarists and ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, and the international reactionaries still want to make use of his ambition. Therefore, the Thai people of all strata, who cherish justice and peace, must be vigilant and must unite to smash all schemes which are aimed at creating disturbances in the scramble for power at the expense of the interests of the laboring people. This is in order to maintain the fine traditions and the security of the Thai nation forever.

COUP, KIDNAP RUMORS REPORTED; OFFICIAL COMMENT

BANGKOK POST Report

BK310025 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 86 p 1

[Text] Martial music broadcast on radio and television in northeastern provinces yesterday led to rumours of a coup in Bangkok. Police sources told the BANGKOK POST that radio programmes were interrupted by martial music in several provinces. Reception at times was poor and the sources did not say how long the interference lasted. The broadcasts caused confusion among many residents who thought a coup d'etat was in progress.

The Police Department received reports from provincial police and were last night investigating. The sources said they suspected a "third hand" was involved.

Meanwhile many northeastern residents telephoned relatives in Bangkok and told them they had seen pictures of Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan broadcast together with martial music on Television Channel 7 yesterday. They described them as the same as those televised during the September 9 coup attempt.

Commerce Ministry sources told the POST they received similar enquiries from provincial commercial offices in Nong Khai, Udon Thani and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces. These offices also asked if a coup was in progress.

Director of Television Channel 7 Chatchua Kannasut denied the reports. He said Channel 7 had been sending test signals from Bangkok to its northeastern sub-stations for several months during the afternoon. This was done so provincial stations could correct their frequencies and improve reception; he said; but the tests only broadcast the station logo and were not accompanied by sound. Sub-stations in Buri Ram, Sakon Nakhon, Loei, Ubon Ratchathani and Nakhon Ratchasima provinces are involved.

Meanwhile in Bangkok, a senior military intelligence officer admitted that another rumour spreading throughout the city claimed Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had been kidnapped. The officer said the rumour was spread by people trying to cause confusion. "We can confirm that it is only a rumour," he said. "The situation is under control and people don't have anything to worry about. It is all a rumour," said another senior officer in Bangkok.

Many foreign news agencies and embassies also heard the rumour and telephoned the POST. "Is it true that Gen Prem has been kidnapped or is it just a rumour -- have you heard the story?" asked one Bangkok-based diplomat.

Prem Orders Investigation

BK310734 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 May 86 p 16

[Text] A highly placed source at Government House said that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has instructed the authorities to check immediately the sources of rumors and to take drastic action against those found responsible.

He also wanted measures taken to prevent further spreading of rumors.

A report from the Police Department said that reports of a coup and confusion in the northeastern part of the country continued to pour in, but after investigations carried out under instructions from Police Director General Narong Mahanon those rumors proved to be groundless. The police director has instructed the authorities to keep a close watch on political groups, especially those suspected of generating the rumors to create internal confusion.

Coup Ruled Out

BK310207 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, warning against "underground attempts" to stir up political trouble, yesterday ruled out the possibility of a coup before the general election in July.

Chawalit also reportedly pledged that the Army under his leadership will be strictly neutral in the polls.

Rumours of a coup were rampant yesterday after an army-run television put on some patriotic music during a trial transmission in the afternoon.

Chawalit said "the word coup has never crossed my mind."

Later in the afternoon, Chawalit addressed a group of State Railway of Thailand's employees who came to congratulate him, saying a coup was not possible under the present circumstances.

Chawalit said he has adhered to three main principles: the truth, correctness and non-violence and that he was all along against all kinds of violent power-seizure attempts. "Nevertheless, I believe a coup attempt is unlikely to take place amid the current circumstances since we can settle any conflicts through peaceful talks."

He said several people have talked about the coup and some even attempted to stir up a tense situation that could lead to another coup. He urged the visitors not to lend credence to the coup rumours.

Chawalit Talks to Unionists

BK310156 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 86 p 3

[Text] General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday there are no reasons for the military to stage a coup, but if an urgent problem arises that may require its intervention the military will discuss the matter with the people and "do things openly."

The general made the remarks while addressing about 100 State Railways of Thailand [SRT] workers led by union leader Wanchai Phrompha who called on him at his Suan Phutan residence yesterday.

"There are no reasons for the military to stage a coup. The thought of it has never been on my mind," gen Chawalit told the workers carrying posters supporting him as the new Army Commander-in-Chief and the successful 66/23 Order outlining anti-communist strategies drawn up by the general.

"But if there is a need for it for the sake of public interests, I will discuss with you and will do things openly," he said. We can still talk to each other to settle the score instead of staging a coup."

Gen Chawalit added that some elements might try to use the upcoming general elections as their excuse to seize power.

"If we keep the elections fair and just, there are no reasons for a power seizure," he said.

The general said a coup d'etat would 'turn the clock back' and spoil the country's political atmosphere as well as hurt the country's economy.

Saying that he always believed in truth, virtues and peace, Gen Chawalit pledged to preserve his integrity. The general said he believed that Thais would be able to talk things out to settle their conflicts peacefully. He added that he was well aware of the ongoing pay disputes in the SRT and sympathised with the workers' peaceful struggle to protect their rights and interests.

CASES OF YELLOW RAIN SYMPTOMS REPORTED

Local Governor Reports Cases

BK310457 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 May 86 p 2

[Text] Chanthaburi -- Two people are suffering symptoms of poisoning from yellow rain, Governor Sophong Phansuwan said last night. Mr Somphong said the victims, from an area covering four square kilometers in Makham District, were experiencing nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and bone ache.

The governor said he had told the Interior Ministry that traces of a yellow substance were found following rains on Monday in Group 2.

Two people in the house of Somphong Phongphan were reported to have developed symptoms of yellow rain poisoning and had been sent to hospital.

Samples collected from the area have been sent to military authorities for tests. Villagers have been told to be careful in using water sources after traces of the yellow substance were found scattered on the ground, on plants and houses.

Health Ministry 'Concerned'

BK310840 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Deputy Public Health Minister Thoetphong Chaiyanan said the Public Health Ministry is very concerned about the well-being of people living in the border areas in the wake of reports that yellow rain has caused illness to villagers in Tambon Makham District, Chanthaburi Province.

Health officials in all border provinces have been instructed to closely watch the people, particularly those suspected of having been exposed to yellow rain, as they will need urgent treatment. Such cases must also be reported to the ministry. Meanwhile, the people have been instructed to stay under shelter if they come across any unknown substance being sprayed from above and avoid physical contact with it. The medical science department has been assigned to follow up and test samples of yellow rain.

Dr Somphun Pittalak, director of the toxicology center of Sirirat School of Medicine, revealed that military officers from Sattahip had sent in samples of yellow rain residue on plant leaves, and in the blood and urine of two patients for examination. The results should be known by the end of next week. However, a test was conducted on yellow rain samples a few years ago and it was found that the toxic substance derived from mold. Excessive exposure to yellow rain can cause death. Yellow rain causes irritation to the mouth and throat, inflammation of facial skin, saliva flow, and chest pain.

People living in the border areas might face this type of chemical warfare. They have been instructed to go inside buildings or houses if they see aircraft dropping unknown substances. Water containers must be covered well. Yellow rain must be flushed with water as soon as it contacts skin. One should use cloth soaked with ammonia water to cover his nose to avoid inhaling toxic substances.

PREM GIVEN RANK OF ADMIRAL, AIR MARSHAL

BK310325 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 May 86 p 16

[Text] It was reported that his majesty the king has graciously conferred the rank of admiral and air chief marshal to caretaker Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon in his capacity as the caretaker defense minister. The royal command was countersigned by caretaker deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun and became effective from 30 May.

Gen Prem had served as the Army commander prior to his retirement. He was not given the ranks of admiral and air chief marshal because he did not concurrently hold the supreme commander position.

CHAWALIT ANNOUNCES PLAN FOR ANNUAL RESHUFFLE

BK010153 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday announced a bold plan to delegate power to "a committee" to work out the annual military reshuffle, in order to forestall favoritism and to forge unity within the rank-and-file.

Pronouncing a new policy of consensus, Gen Chawalit said he will not choose his successor himself but will leave the job of naming the next army commander-in-chief to his subordinates. He did not elaborate on how it will be done.

According to existing procedures, the nomination of the army chief is made by the defence minister, who has to forward it to the prime minister. The appointment goes into effect only after His Majesty the King issues a Royal Command countersigned by the prime minister.

Gen Chawalit, who will not reach mandatory retirement age until 1992, has announced his intention to step down within two years to give a chance to others. Speaking to a group of Class 10 army officers who called on him at his residence, Gen Chawalit said that he will try various ideas to solve internal bickering and have a more united Army.

Appointments and transfers of army officers have often been the cause of personal and factional conflicts among them. Several of his predecessors have guarded the power to transfer and appoint officers -- especially those in command of important units -- in order to ensure their support. This practice has become a source of resentment in recent years. Various blocs and factions within the Army seek an advantage over other during every major reshuffle.

Gen Chawalit earlier announced that he will not order any immediate reshuffle of army officers until it is due. He said that in addition to having his committee oversee the annual reshuffle of army officers, all recommendations have to be made through the chain of command.

He explained that the existence of such a committee will make more suitable future appointments and transfers than in the past. "I alone may not be able to see far enough." It would also prevent favoritism for officers close to him and increase the chances of those who are far away from the top brass. He said officers close to him will not enjoy any privileges over others. "We will not live under the old rules any more," he said.

Gen Chawalit said his mission is to correct any wrongs that exist, putting the public interest over individual ones. He said that he cannot do it all alone, that he needs help from his subordinates and is open to suggestions. He said he will serve only a short tenure, which he believes would force him to concentrate more on improving the Army. He foresees several problems ahead.

He urged officers to focus on building up discipline in the Army. He said soldiers must be loyal to their commanders. A change of army commander-in-chief, he said, should not mean a change in loyalty. He then excused himself to go and see off Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, who left for Chiang Rai. Gen Chawalit said modesty, sincerity and respectfulness in commanders are the keys to building up a virtuous system in the Army.

ATHIT DECLINES COMMENT ON ACCEPTING PREMIERSHIP

BK020106 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Chiang Rai -- Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said Saturday he has no plan to resign from the military service to enter politics. Gen Athit said he will continue to serve in his present post "for a period." He said that as supreme commander he can contribute to the national security. The supreme commander was speaking to reporters while presiding over the opening of a pineapple fair in this northern province.

When asked whether he would accept the premiership in the post-election government if the House requested him to, Gen Athit remained silent for a while before saying: "I can't answer that now. Wait until that time comes."

There was speculation before he was removed from the post of army commander-in-chief last week that Gen Athit might resign from the military service to run in the general election.

Since the post of supreme commander he is holding is a ceremonial one, many people have speculated that there is a chance he would run in the election. Gen Athit said that the country now needs security and everybody must join hands to maintain it. He also said that an adherence to democracy will lead the country to safety.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON BORDER SITUATION

Supreme Command Reports

BK011215 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported on the border situation in the past week as follows: In Cambodia, CGDK forces more frequently mounted operations against Vietnamese bases. Their operations covered large areas and succeeded in inflicting heavy losses to Vietnam.

On the border with Laos, there were three cases of border provocations committed by Lao soldiers over the past week. Lao soldiers fired two RPG rockets which fell in Ban Huai Hat, Muang District, Nong Khai Province. No one was injured. Lao soldiers twice fired on Thai nationals fishing in the Mekong River in Khong Chiam District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, killing one and wounding another.

On the situation at the Thai-Burmese border, the Supreme Command Information Office reported reinforcements by the Burmese soldiers preparing for operations against the Karen rebels opposite Muang District, Mae Hong Son Province. As a result, a number of Karen people fled for shelter Ban Thung Pu Chai, Tambon Pha Pong, Muang District, Mae Hong Son Province. In addition, five artillery rounds landed in Thailand's Ban Mae Kon Ken, Mae Sot District, Tak Province, following clashes between Burmese soldiers and Karen Troops at Phalu Camp. No Thai was injured.

Troops To Respond to Violations

BK011254 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Supreme Commander Genreal Athit Kamlang-ek, Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Acting Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, and 1st Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit this afternoon visited the Cambodian refugee camp at Khao Ta Ngok in Hklonbg Hat subdistrict, Prachin Buri Province, to inspect the damage caused by shelling by foreign forces into Thailand on 29 May. Twelve Cambodian refugees, including women and children, were killed, and 45 others wounded when more than 30 rounds landed about 5 km from the border. Several houses were also damaged in the attack. The supreme commander and the army chief ordered the 1st Army Region, the Burapha Field Force, and the Border Security Office to cooperate in offering assistance and taking precautionary measures to help the Cambodian refugees at the camp.

Commenting on the border violation, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek told reporters the shells that landed in Thailand within a radius of 100 meters indicated that the attack was deliberately aimed at the target inside Thailand and at the victims -- women, children, and the aged -- taking shelter in the camp for Cambodian civilian refugees. He is extremely saddened by such an inhuman act committed by foreign forces. As for policy, he said the supreme command and the Army had ordered the border units to retaliate in a manner suitable in each case if there are violations of Thai sovereignty, such as sending forces across the border into Thailand or cross-border shelling.

Thailand, for example, may use smoke shells as a warning of fire live rounds in retaliation. If the other side sends forces across the border, Thailand will send its troops to push them out. This, he said, is the general rule for all border units.

Refugees May Be Evacuated

BK011224 Hong Kong AFP in English 1210 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, June 1 (AFP) -- Thailand is considering evacuating Cambodian refugees from its border with Cambodia, Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said Sunday. He was speaking during a visit to a camp where 12 refugees were killed and 45 wounded by cross-border shelling Thursday.

Gen Athit told reporters at the Site 8 camp that in case of another attack by Vietnamese forces stationed in Cambodia, the Thai authorities planned to move the camp's population 20 kilometers (12 miles) north to site 9, five kilometers (three miles) west of Cambodia.

Site 8's some 40,000 Cambodian refugees, mostly Khmer Rouge families, were back in the camp Sunday after being evacuated to a fall-back camp 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the border Thursday, when an artillery barrage of 15 shells from across the border hit the camp.

Thai National Security Council Chief Prasong Sunsiri told a press briefing Friday he believed Vietnam had launched the attack because it wanted Thailand to move refugee camps deeper inside Thai territory for fear they served as rear bases for the guerrillas.

Vietnam has since rejected charges made by the Thai Foreign Ministry, in a protest lodged with the United Nations Friday, that its troops had "deliberately attacked a civilian target," and blamed the cross-border shelling on an internal feud among Khmer Rouge resistance guerrillas. But Gen Athit said the shells were fired with 85mm artillery, which the guerrillas are not equipped with, while the 6th Division of Vietnam's 205th Regiment whose 500 troops were across the border did have such weapons.

Gen Athit said Thai forces were ready for another such attack, but he did not elaborate on retaliation measures in preparation, nor did he give further details on a possible evacuation of the refugees from the border.

Gen Athit flew in by helicopter for a two-hour visit of the border in the company of newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and other military top brass.

Gen Chawalit, who was on his first inspection tour since his appointment Tuesday, refused to make any comment out of consideration for Gen Athit, reporters at the border said.

Gen Athit had been army commander in chief as well as supreme commander until being fired by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

A spokesman for the eastern border task force meanwhile said the border situation in Prachin Buri Province, 250 kilometers (150 miles) east of Bangkok, had returned to normal but that 14 of the 45 refugees wounded Thursday were still under treatment in a hospital run by the International Red Cross.

Prasong on SRV Shelling

BK311215 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri granted an interview to newsmen today on the Vietnamese shelling on 29 May of Site 8 camp of Cambodian refugees resulting in many killed and wounded. Asked whether the attack was aimed at pushing Cambodian refugees deeper inside Thailand, Squadron Leader Prasong said Vietnam misunderstood that those Cambodian refugees were resistance forces fighting against Vietnam and therefore wanted to push them deeper inside Thailand so that it would be safer and easier for Vietnamese soldiers operating in the area. In fact, the camp houses only Cambodian civilians not the soldiers, and international relief officials working at the camp know this. Vietnam's act reflects its intention to force Thailand to move camps of Cambodian refugees deeper inside Thailand. Vietnam has no right to interfere in Thailand's handling of the refugee problem and its attack is there for unjustified.

Asked about the update of Cambodian and Lao refugees in Thailand at present, Squadron Leader Prasong said he would call a meeting of UNHCR and third-country officials within 2 weeks to discuss the resettlement of refugees. If third countries refuse to take them, Thailand will solve the problem by itself -- it will move the Cambodian refugees to the Thai-Cambodian border area. As for the Lao refugees, Thailand has been in constant contact with the Vientiane government on the problem, but it has received no favorable response from Laos. He noted that third countries are taking less and less refugees for resettlement and have set more conditions for refugees to be resettled.

Commenting on the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said Vietnam carried out troop rotation in every rainy season over the past 7 years since its occupation of Cambodia. Each time, Vietnam launched a propaganda saying it was troop withdrawal. If this was true, there should be no more Vietnamese soldiers left in Cambodia. But Vietnamese soldiers are always operating in Cambodia. This proves there has been no withdrawal.

Asked about the charge by the Amnesty International that Thailand tortured Cambodian refugees, the secretary general of the National Security Council said he had carried out investigations on the charge with cooperation of concerned officials. It appeared that members of Thai Task Force 80 took three Cambodian refugees in custody on 21 March because the three had ganged up with Cambodian border bandits in plundering and attacking Cambodian refugees in the camp. They also killed and wounded Thai soldier on some occasions. Prasong said the three Cambodian refugees confessed after interrogations, without being tortured, and that the three are in normal health condition and none of them have any injuries. The authorities can show the three to any persons wishing to see them any time.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said he regrets what Amnesty International did to Thailand as the unfounded report by it caused damage to Thailand. The organization might have received incorrect information, or it might have distorted the information so as to damage Thailand. Whatever is the cause, the accusation made is unfair to the Thai people living at the Thai-Cambodian border area as well as officials operating there. The Amnesty International should think of the human rights of those affected by the crimes of the three Cambodians. Meanwhile, the Amnesty International should not try to defend human rights for those responsible for banditry. It is Thailand's legitimate right to resort to legal process in dealing with the three Cambodians. The Amnesty International should review the charge.

FURTHER ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM DRIVE

In Thach Ha District

BK311333 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 May 86 pp 3, 4

[Text] Following the standing committee of Thach Ha District party committee's self-criticism and criticism, the district party committee echelon issued a resolution on measures to overcome the shortcoming of the district party committee as a collective and of each individual comrade leader as well in order to gradually perfect the leadership at the district level and establish a new working system. The resolution indicated that some leading cadres have committed such shortcomings as individualism, paternalism, partiality, and localism, and have enjoyed special privileges. This is because the party committee has not adequately implemented the principle of democratic centralism.

The resolution stipulated the operational system for the executive and standing committees of the district party committee. Before the various meetings of the party committee, the district people's committee must prepare the subject of discussion carefully before the various meetings of the party committee, the district people's committee must prepare the subjects of discussion carefully before they can be proposed as guidelines, and once the guidelines become the resolution, everybody must "speak and work in accordance with the resolution." As an immediate step, the Thach Ha District party committee decided to correct the notorious mistakes and organize a component to control and check each work, each case, and each cadre so that stern and early remedial action can be taken. It decided: Based on the town plan, the pieces of land along both side of Route 1, the area used as a market, and the areas behind Dong Tien cooperative and south of the Cay bridge are not residential areas. The construction of houses -- including temporary ones -- must stop in these areas -- including the pieces of land already allocated to some leading cadres. Construction must stop on all half-finished houses and those planned to be built must be relocated prior to the district party congress can be conducted. Those houses already completely built in these areas can be scheduled for removal depending on each specific case, and when the state needs the land, these houses must be removed immediately. Those misdoing cadres and party must be scrupulously controlled. If they are found to have committed serious mistakes and to be reluctant to correct them according to a decision by the collective, disciplinary action must be applied. As regards the two members of the district party committee who have returned home on their own will from Nam Huong new economic zone because of their personal problems, the district party committee decided to compel these two members to return the money, rice, and materials which had been issued by the state and collective to their families before they were sent to the new economic zone in order to comply with a directive of the party secretariat and set an example of the party committee for the masses. Moreover, these two members had to criticize themselves scrupulously before the district party committee echelon.

On this occasion the Thach Ha District party committee has made checks on cadres in charge of land allocations from the village to the district level. Any detected cases of corruption and bribery or deliberate mistakes in land allocations were handled and disciplined. Controls were also imposed on the construction of cadres' houses and decisions made public on right and wrong cases. Those cadres or party members who while building their houses took advantage of their functions' powers or made crooked deals or were guilty of corruption, theft, or purchase in large quantities of assorted building materials at cheap prices had to return the materials or pay price differentials as directed by the provincial party committee and people's committee.

From now on all organs and enterprises are forbidden to sell materials that are part of production plans to individuals for use in house construction. In case of materials collected or exchanged that cannot be used up or are of inferior quality, reports must be made to the district people's committee, which will decide.

The Thach Ha District party committee has also devised plans to establish building material reserves, consisting of the house building materials -- mainly tiles, bricks, wood, lime, cement, and coal -- that they can secure in excess of plan norms for sales at agreed-upon prices, this creating conditions for cadres and people to build houses.

The party district committee has also made specific checks and regulated remedial measures for cases of the purchase and use of imported motorbikes and rare and valuable commodities not in accordance with set financial procedures. Of the 11 imported motorbikes that different district sectors have used public funds to buy for use by their respective services or service chiefs, only 1 is now reserved for the local public security service, while 10 others have been taken back -- a price committee has been set up to fix the prices, and proceeds from their sales will be turned over to public funds.

All cases of cadres buying rare and valuable imported commodities will be categorized and handled separately. District authorities have also resolutely handled cases of cadres' purchase of commodities not for their own use but for resale for profit. The district party committee put forth strict regulations on administrative expenditures. Any excessive expenses using the "bonus" and "visiting" funds have been corrected and funds recovered. The recruitment of staff personnel, students, and workers for various organs and factories has been well controlled, defined, and classified so that appropriate methods of employment at proper levels can be decided.

The district party committee decided to give priority to the recruitment of children of the families of fallen heroes and wounded soldiers; meritorious revolutionary families; leading cadres of primary installations, discharged soldiers, and of youths and students who have been forged in labor and production. To create jobs for the children of cadres and the people, especially those unemployed high school graduates, the district authorities have urgently built vocational schools for youths and directed the district youth union to establish assault youth force units and accept various capital construction projects at primary production installations and in the district. This has created more jobs and opportunities to forge and test youths as replacements for the army, schools, and factories. To ensure justice and scrupulousness in self-criticism and remedial action, the district party committee decided that some of the wives and children of leading comrades -- chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of the party committee's standing committee -- who come from the countryside and are unemployed and unskilled, must return to the countryside in May and June. Particularly, the district people's committee chairman has voluntarily returned one of his sons -- who was admitted as a state staff member against regulations -- to agricultural production. Another comrade, vice chairman and deputy secretary of the district party committee, has failed to educate his son well, letting his son violate law and set a bad example for the people. This comrade has been scrupulously criticized and authorized to resign from his position.

Also on this occasion, the task of cadre organization has been improved a step further. The unqualified and unethical key cadres of some agencies and project sites who have lost the people's confidence have been replaced.

In the spirit of correcting mistakes as soon as they are detected, the district party committee has struggled squarely to take scrupulous, yet fair and reasonable corrective action without arriving at any coercive and unjust conclusion nor trying to save face by "raising a threatening hand to deal a light blow." It has overcome negativism in the economic and organizational fields and among cadres; simultaneously created new directions in the domains of labor organization and basic and vocational training; and developed the source of building materials in order to help cadres overcome difficulties in everyday life and not to fall into negativism because of economic problems, and to prevent villains from taking advantage of temporary difficulties in cadres' living conditions to cause disunity within the party and degenerate cadres and party members.

The district party committee has created confidence among the masses with its brave self-criticism and its determination to take immediate and proper remedial action in order to ensure the prestige of cadres and party members, and create unity and singlemindedness within the party committee.

Along with this political drive, the Thach Ha District party committee has concentrated on guiding the productive labor movement of the masses, and has prepared for the winter-spring crop harvest and the summer-fall crop planting. Each member of the party committee is in charge of such specific tasks as harvesting the winter-spring crop, procuring grain and food products, improving irrigation, and preparing projects for remuneration and distribution. The party committee members gone to work at primary production units with determination to fulfill their tasks and score outstanding achievements to greet the sixth national party congress.

In Ha Son Binh Province

BK311415 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 86 p 3

[Text] Following the drive of self-criticism and criticism the party committee of Ha Son Binh Province and its members individually have decided to carry out immediately some of the tasks. Party members must scrupulously implement all party directives and resolutions and assume jobs suitable to their abilities and health conditions. Those who work in the sector of distribution and circulation must oppose negativism in an exemplary manner. Those trade personnel who have siphoned off commodities must be removed from the sector and prosecuted depending on the extent of their disciplinary violations. Those cadres and party members with unjustified property must be reconsidered for party membership. Cases of under-the-counter connections and bribery in recruiting students and workers must be dealt with severely. Misappropriated land and public assets used by private individuals must be recovered.

Party members in the countryside must pay their debts and deliver enough products to cooperative. Gambling party members, workers, and civil servants must be eliminated from the party or dismissed.

Donation of gifts with intent to bribe and corrupt must be discontinued. Commodities will not be sold at low prices in various meetings. Those cadres who have bought imported radio sets and vehicles at low prices by the end of 1985 now must pay for the differences in prices at the time the sales were approved.

The systems of giving rewards and defraying expenses for conferences must be amended. Those localities which have encroached on the prescribed regulations must pay for the losses. Wining, dining, and unjustified entertainment parties must stop.

The working regulations of the standing and executive committees of the party committee and the people's committee of the province must be clearly defined. The function and authority of personnel in charge of the various seditions and sectors must be determined to ensure effective implementation of the various decisions.

The key cadres of all sectors at all levels must use the first 3 days of each month to go down to primary production installation and listen to the pleas and aspirations of the masses and then report them to the various party committees' standing committees.

By the end of 1986, the administrative staff personnel must be reduced by 20 percent.

In Quang Ninh Province

OW290233 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Friends: In the "Party Building" column, in a recent issue, NHAN DAN carried an article pointing to some of the initial results of the self-criticism and criticism drive conducted by the Quang Ninh Provincial CPV Committee in accordance with a directive of the party Secretariat.

The article says that by the end of April 1986, the Quang Ninh Provincial CPV Committee met to conduct the first phase of a self-criticism and criticism drive centered on qualities, leadership style, and cadre policy. The meetings, on ideological matters, were to make clear what is right and wrong and were centered on the three objectives, and remedial measures were devised. Besides asserting the strengths in guiding implementation of the two strategic tasks -- extracting coal and fighting the enemy -- and in bringing about new changes for the better, especially in consolidating border defense lines, boosting agricultural production and exports, and caring for the people's life, the Quang Ninh Provincial CPV Committee pointed out a number of major shortcomings: some comrades lacked a sense of responsibility, failed to live up to their role as exemplars, manifested subjectivity and complacency, and did not remain close enough to the grass-roots level.

In implementing the policy of importing a number of motorbikes through purchases from sailors for sales to cadres and personnel at prices 10-15 percent below market prices, due to slackened management control people have taken advantage of the loopholes. A number of comrades in the provincial party committee bought motorbikes although they did not need them. Others, out of self-interest, have bought many types of commodities, such as motorbikes, movie cameras, and refrigerators, at overly cheap prices. Some of them have then resold these commodities, thus creating a bad influence on public opinion.

The provincial party committee has criticized cases where position and power have been abused to demand land allocations, buy materials for housing construction, get loans, make unclear borrowings of instruments from organs, fail to correctly settle borrowings, organize festivals and wasteful feasts, receive rewards and presents of high value, obtain work for children and nephews in high-income sectors such as maritime transportation, foreign trade, supplies for sea ships, and tourism. A number of comrade leaders' families engage in business and chase profits in violation of state policy. They do not truly promote democracy. They do not listen to the opinions of cadres and party members. Meetings, documents, and papers are still numerous. Work methods remain bureaucratic and are not truly close to the grass-roots level and to the realities of people's lives. Some cases of cadre assignments and promotions were not well studied and their assignments were inappropriate.

The above shortcomings, the article says, have to a certain degree violated principles in party life and revolutionary ethics, and resulted in unfavorable consequences. These shortcomings were profoundly analyzed and sternly criticized by the Quang Ninh provincial CPV committee.

The article also says that following the self-criticism and criticism drive, the Quang Ninh Provincial CPV Committee has devised measures to develop strengths and overcome weaknesses and, in the immediate future, to accelerate leadership over production and implementation of the new management mechanism, to care for the people's lives by, for example, providing allowances for difficult work and resolving the water and light problems.

The provincial party committee stressed the issue of regularly educating and training people in revolutionary ethics, upholding the revolutionary will, the sense of responsibility, internal unity, the sense of leading a clean, simple life, and the sense of organization discipline, and protection of the party and cadres. It also decided on a number of concrete tasks, with specified times for completion. For example, buyers of motorbikes and high-quality consumer goods must not resell them for profit. If the purchase prices are lower than the prescribed prices, additional payments are required, based on the prescribed prices at the time of purchase. For commodities bought in 1984, additional payments would be four times the purchase price; for commodities bought in 1985, additional payments would be two items the purchase price. Borrowings from organs to build personal houses must be settled within the month of May. Cadres building houses must strictly observe regulations and must get building permits. In the past, the provincial party committee applied the policy of granting old houses to organ cadres occupying them, but that policy is now abolished. Those living in state-supplied houses must not sell their houses for profit.

The economization policy is to be carried out from now on. Wasteful festivals and feasts are banned. Presents of great values and presents used as bribes are prohibited.

The provincial party committee has decided to use all of the 600,000-dong bonus for border defense building. It has also checked the recruitment of personnel to the maritime transportation sectors, foreign trade, and maritime products import-export procurement. Personnel recruited not in accordance with criteria or through special favors must be reassigned.

In the end, the article says that through the current self-criticism and criticism drive, the Quang Ninh CPV Party Committee has a better understanding of its cadres, which serves well preparations for the coming congresses of party organizations at all echelons and the building of cadre contingents.

The exemplary role of the comrade key leaders in the self-criticism and criticism drive has had an important influence on the initial results of the first phase of the provincial self-criticism and criticism drive. Fears of loss of prestige and interests have been overcome. For the provincial party committee, the gathering of opinions from lower-echelon personnel, cadres, and party members -- especially those of retired cadres -- is necessary and has good impact.

In Hoang Lien Son Province

OW290534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] On 19 and 20 May, more than 400 production installations, organs, worksites, state farms, state forests, and schools in all the 17 districts and cities of Hoang Lien Son held the second political day for the second quarter.

Political days are held to give the comrades in the provincial party committee and the standing committee of the provincial people's committee and leaders of committees and cities a chance to have contacts with the people and listen to their criticisms.

On the previous political day, opinions were contributed for 18 sectors, and shortcomings have been remedied. People's motions to the central level have been timely handled at the provincial level. In the recent political day, the delegations reported on the problems that have been resolved based on the criticisms the people offered in the past political day. The recent political day was held on Uncle Ho's birthday and on the occasion of the self-criticism and criticism drive in the party.

Provincial authorities have also organized sessions to study Uncle Ho's revolutionary ethics and motivated the masses to participate in party building. The delegations have also reported to the people on the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive in the provincial party committee as well as on the shortcomings requiring immediate remedy.

In Ho Chi Minh City

BK300934 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Nearly 75 percent of all public organs and units in Ho Chi Minh City have established a work pattern and launched a movement among cadres, workers, and state employees to struggle against internal negative phenomena. The main method adopted by units that have scored high in this struggle is to closely combine internal education and control measures and the strict and just enforcement of discipline with efforts to care for the material and spiritual life of cadres, workers, and state employees. Many units, especially production and business establishments, have systematically screened the contingent of party cadres and members, radically reassigned cadres holding important positions, and resolutely dismissed those who fail to uphold the political quality.

After inspecting 216 units, the city has reassigned 103 warehouse chiefs and removed 20 cadres and 16 guards from units that directly deal with money and goods due to their corrupt practices, their dubious personal records, and their unhealthy lifestyle.

The economic organs have revised or introduced 178 legal documents on systems, internal regulations, and technical processes. Some 60 large warehouses have had safe protection belts set up.

Generally speaking, the various organs and units in Ho Chi Minh City are making a fairly positive step forward in their struggle to effectively protect socialist property and to combat graft, bureaucratism and officialism, and oppression of the masses. Efforts to struggle against internal negativism have been maintained on a regular basis in conjunction with the implementation of socioeconomic tasks. In particular, the number of cases involving theft of socialist property in 1985 was down and the number of cadre workers, and state employees involved in serious negative practices also dropped markedly.

The movement to combat negativism also has the effect of enhancing the workers and state employees awareness of collective mastery. Many people who formerly dared not oppose untoward phenomena that took place in their own organs and enterprises, have now openly stood forward to do so.

However, incidents resulting in serious losses of socialist property in the city still occur at a high rate. The practices of bureaucratism and officialism, graft, and oppression of the masses -- though having abated somewhat -- are still rampant under different forms and at varying degrees and, in some cases, remain very serious.

The city has set forth a number of pressing measures designed to step up the current struggle against internal negativism and score fundamental successes, with the most important of these measures being promptly correct and deal with shortcomings and negative phenomena discovered through the self-criticism and criticism drive. Party organizations and specialized branches should closely monitor this drive and immediately devise measures for dealing with offenses. For acts that violate the law, persons who commit offenses involving corruption practices, theft of socialist property, graft, and oppression of the masses must be prosecuted under the criminal law and forces to make reparation for the losses caused by them to state property.

The struggle against internal negativism has also been closely linked with the city's current efforts to implement the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenum resolutions and the Political Bureau's draft resolution.

In Hanoi City

OW010030 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 31 May 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] On page 1 HANOI HOI reports that the Hanoi Municipality Self-Criticism and Criticism Guidance Committee Standing Committee has urged district and town party organizations to strive toward providing proper guidance in satisfactorily conducting self-criticism and criticism in wards, villages, public security units, grain and food stores, and so forth. It is necessary to pay great attention to helping grass-roots party committees make reports and conduct self-criticism properly and thus influence thoughts and opinions. Public security, grain, and foods services and the districts and wards must remedy shortcomings immediately, do what can be done, and closely coordinate such important and urgent tasks as fighting waterlogging, eradicating brown planthoppers, and so forth.

In Ha Bac Province

OW311331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Party committees of 16 districts and towns and their subordinate party organs in Ha Bac Province have completed the first self-criticism and criticism drive. The District party committee has decided to immediately remedy some shortcomings by suspending the sale of materials and turning over all materials sold to families of disabled combatants, dead heroes, and troops that have made payments, from now until the district party organization congress. The party committee will also immediately stop all operations of non-business services, which have so far engaged in trade, such as the office of the committee, the agricultural office, the veterinary station, the inspection board, and the educational office. It will also inspect the district materials supply corporation's operations because of many denunciations of its failure to distribute materials to the right consumers in accordance with regulations and of the practice of officialism and sale of materials for profit.

Through the review of the criticism drive and experiences, the Ha Bac provincial party committee has commended the party committees of Yen The, Tan Yen, and Thuan Thanh Districts for properly conducting self-criticism and criticism and urged the Gia Luong District party committee and a number of districts and services to scrupulously implement the party Central Committee's directive No 79.

The provincial party committee has also urged the comrade judge of the province's court and the chairmen of the Bac Ninh City and Que Vo District people's committee to adopt a correct attitude in listening to criticisms and to connect self-criticism and criticism with the fulfillment of current tasks.

The provincial party committee has directed various localities and services to concentrate on eradicating brown planthoppers in 15,000 hectares of fifth month-spring rice and tending the ricefields which have been saved from waterlogging in the beginning of the cultivation season.

RICE INFESTATION REPORTED IN HA SON BINH

BK310606 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 May 86

[text] Comrade Bui Thanh of Ha Son Bin Agricultural Service Plant Protection Subdepartment reported, by the end of May, harmful insects and diseases had ravaged nearly 40,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice in the province. The province has launched a campaign to prevent and control harmful insects and diseases to protect the 5th-month spring rice crop. Since the beginning of the crop season, some 214 metric tons of insecticides and hundreds of metric tons of gasoline and oil have been distributed for use in the prevention and control of harmful insects and diseases.

To help My Duc, Phu Xuyen, Ung Hoa, Thuong Tin, Thanh Oai, and Quoc Oai Districts save large rice areas that are being seriously ravaged by brown leafhoppers, the province has supplied peasants with tens of metric tons of diesel oil on an emergency basis. The provincial agricultural service has also guided plant protection stations and cooperatives in applying comprehensive methods for preventing and controlling harmful insects and diseases between now and the end of the crop season. One of the more noteworthy of these methods is to encourage the peasants to mix 0.3 kg of diesel oil or kerosene with 5 kg of sand for use on every 360 square meters of ricefield, and then lightly brush the leafhoppers off the rice plants with a stick.

For the ripened rice plantings infested by insects, the province has urged the peasants to speed up harvesting work to minimize the damage.

MALAYSIARITHAUDDEEN ON SRV SHELLING OF THAI REFUGEE CAMP

BK311229 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1217 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 31 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysia takes a serious view of the shelling of a refugee camp on the Thai-Kampuchean border by Vietnam Thursday and fears it will threaten the security of the refugees and undermine peace in the ASEAN region.

Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Saturday immediate steps must be taken by the ASEAN nations and world bodies to prevent a recurrence of the incident which took the lives of 20 Kampuchean refugees and injured many more. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore.

Speaking to reporters at Ketereh, more than 400 km northeast of here, he said Thailand should not be left to face the Vietnamese aggression alone.

The ASEAN nations should give their fullest sympathy to Thailand because whatever it experienced was felt by its friends in ASEAN and the Vietnamese aggression, if not checked, could spread to the other countries. Tengku Rithauddeen urged Vietnam to cease its aggression so that the bloodshed would stop and unarmed and innocent people would not "die for nothing."

COMMUNISTS URGE OVERTHROW OF UMNO GOVERNMENT

BK291332 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 25 May 86

[10 May 1986 statement by the Malaysian People's Liberation League Central Committee entitled: "Propagate the 5 April 1986 Statement and Implement the Party's Call!"]

[Text] On 5 April 1986, the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP] Central Committee issued an important statement on the current domestic situation, which exposed the increasingly dictatorial and autocratic nature of the Mahathir regime; its brutal policies in the political, economic, cultural, and education fields; and the serious political, economic, and financial crises the regime is now facing. The statement pointed out the successes achieved by people of various nationalities in their struggle to defend basic human rights, democratic rights, and other basic rights and interests. It also pointed out that the growth of the patriotic and democratic movement is an important indication of the emergence of the people's forces in our country during the last few years.

The statement said that being one of the people's revolutionary forces -- patriotic, democratic, and defending the main interests of people of various nationalities in the country -- the MCP fully supports the struggle waged by the people demanding a social change in the country. The party is ready to sincerely cooperate with all patriotic and democratic forces to make joint efforts to abolish our country's decadent society and establish a democratic, just, progressive, and prosperous country.

The statement called on people of all walks of life to establish an extensive patriotic and democratic united front, to wage various forms of struggle including parliamentary and nonparliamentary struggles, to mobilize the massive power of the people, to assist and coordinate with the armed revolutionary struggle of the people, and to continuously strike at and weaken the reactionary government with a view to eventually overthrowing the United Malays National Organization [UMNO]-Led Barisan Nasional government.

The 5 April statement by the MCP Central Committee objectively described the characteristics of our country's current domestic situation, showed the party's attitude toward certain issues, gave direction in the struggle to the revolutionary people and all patriotic and democratic forces in the country, and provided massive moral strength to the people in general.

The Malaysian People's Liberation League Central Committee and all the league members greatly rejoice at and are inspired by the party's 5 April statement. We are determined to make efforts to propagate the statement and implement the party's call, to unify the people of all walks of life more extensively, and to establish a valiant patriotic and democratic united front with a view to overthrowing the UMNO-Led reactionary government of Barisan Nasional and establishing a new country where common people are the real masters.

In the struggle to oppose and overthrow the UMNO-Led Barisan Nasional government -- the most atrocious enemy of the people of all walks of life at present -- the following four points must be borne in mind. First, all patriotic and democratic forces must find a point of convergence by putting aside differences of opinion and paying attention to the methods and tactics of struggle, by cooperating with those who are willing to cooperate, and by consolidating the people's forces to strike at the main enemy.

The UMNO-Led Barisan Nasional government has arbitrarily abused the state machinery with a view to imposing its autocratic rule on the people. Without the existence of a mighty united front, the people are certainly incapable of resisting and overthrowing the reactionary government. For this reason, all patriotic and democratic parties, (?supporters), and organizations must unite, support each other, and mobilize all forces to fight the common enemy -- the autocratic Kuala Lumpur regime -- for the sake of democracy and social change. We must unite with the patriotic and democratic leaders in the Barisan Nasional component parties and invite them to work together and take part in our struggle. Any problem arising among democratic-minded people must be solved through consultations and putting aside differences of opinion aimed at finding a point of convergence based on the principle of equality. Any self-glorifying attitude and attempt to strike at other democratic forces will only weaken the people's struggle. These things should never be done.

We must pay attention to the methods and tactics of our struggle. We must be adept at taking advantage of the enemy's weakness and internal conflicts, mobilizing all positive elements and seizing all available opportunities and waging a struggle based on the principles of justice, of being beneficial to the people, and of moderation.

Second, we must be fully adept at waging various forms of struggle within the scope of the constitution so as to coordinate with the people's armed revolutionary struggle thus forming a mighty force opposing the Kuala Lumpur regime.

Party leadership, armed struggle, and united front are our three talismen for defeating the enemy. The MCP is the representative of the people and defender of the people's interest. To attain the ultimate victory of the revolution, we must first of all defend and trust the party leadership.

Under the party leadership the people's armed revolutionary struggle is the main form of struggle. However, other forms of struggle must by no means be ignored.

Without the Armed Forces the people have nothing to lean on. The people's revolutionary armed force is an important defense for the struggle of the masses and the patriotic and democratic movement, whereas mass organization and patriotic and democratic forces amount to a solid reserve force and an important pillar supporting the people's Armed Forces.

Without the support of the people's forces, the people will have nothing to lean on in their struggle against oppression. The reactionary regime would be able to oppress and cheat the people as much as it liked, implement the anti-people policy smoothly, and openly implement the dictatorial nature of government. However, without the support from the people's revolutionary forces and the patriotic and democratic forces, without coordination from other forms of struggle, the armed revolutionary struggle of the people will not be able to expand and become widespread. It also cannot effectively spread its defensive strength to achieve freedom for the people and the country.

At the moment, apart from carrying out an underground movement, propaganda, and mobilizing the massive power of the people, the parliament is also used as a place for raising matters to oppose the Mahathir regime. This is done as long as the parliamentary struggle can play a positive role in supporting the people's efforts. However, we should realize that the parliament is controlled by the comprador bureaucratic capitalist class which is fake and full of deceit. It stressed that our form of struggle is a hallucination. Therefore, we should also launch a nonparliamentary social action movement and mass organizations struggle to enable the mass people to advance and increase political consciousness in their struggle. In this way they can form a mighty united front to attack the Mahathir regime. In other words, no available opportunities or forms of struggle should be rejected or abandoned.

One can suppose that if the parliamentary struggle is well coordinated with the nonparliamentary social action movement and the struggle of the masses, and if the struggle within constitutional limits is well coordinated with the armed revolutionary struggle of the people, a mighty united front could emerge and this would hasten the collapse of the Barisan Nasional government which has the UMNO ruling clique at its core.

Thirdly, we must stop any competition among ourselves and prevent the enemy from dividing us while we are carrying out our struggle against them. We should be cautious of any act of cruel oppression or brutal retaliation, which can happen at any time. The Barisan Nasional government, which has the UMNO ruling clique at its core, will definitely not remain still upon seeing that the people's force and the patriotic and democratic movement are expanding and enlarging. The Barisan Nasional government will certainly play various tricks on the people of all walks of life from various nationalities to challenge them, to split the patriotic and democratic force so that they become weak, and to destroy the people's spirit to succeed in their struggle. All patriotic and democratic forces should have mutual respect for each other and understanding among themselves, and all contradictory issues that arise among them should be solved through consultations. We must strive to form a close solidarity among ourselves. We must also take precautions against any form of unexpected disturbance, threat, and sabotage which the insincere politicians will purposely engage in so as to weaken us.

The Kuala Lumpur reactionary regime usually shows off the power it has over the people by simply arresting and suppressing persons whose political views are different from its own and members of organizations that are opposed to it. At a time when it is facing threats or crises, the reactionary regime will find ways to create enmity among the people of various races or cause tension over religious issues so as to divert the attention of leaders of the people's forces -- the 13 May racial riot and the recent political chaos in Sabah are such prominent examples. We should be able to recognize the characters of the comprador bureaucratic capitalist class as well as its ally, namely, the reactionary army, which is brutally cruel. It is hoped that all members of the patriotic and democratic forces would always be aware of and bear in mind the suppression and counter attack which might be launched at any time by the reactionary Army.

The patriotic and democratic forces should also plan their strategies and positive steps to be taken while carrying out their struggle against the reactionary regime. By doing so, we would be able to face any unexpected incident calmly and avoid bloodshed and any undue loss of life or property.

Fourth, all revolutionary organizations, leaders of patriotic and democratic forces, and friends, as well as those who uphold the truth and support justice, should contribute as much as possible to the progress of the people's efforts.

The Barisan Nasional government, which has the UMNO at its core, has committed innumerable crimes and evil deeds against the people of various nationalities. It conveniently seizes the legitimate rights to democracy, politics, and economy that belong to the people of various nationalities. The Barisan Nasional government implements an assimilation program that [passage indistinct] followers of other religious that oppose it. The Barisan Nasional regime kills revolutionary leaders and followers of Islamic religious teachings as well as the masses of various nationalities that dare put up a struggle against it. The Barisan Nasional regime also robs the natural resources of the country as well as brutally oppresses and exploits the working class masses of various nationalities. These various forms of crimes and evil deeds committed by the Barisan Nasional regime have brought misfortune to the country and large segments of the people are living in misery. If this regime is not overthrown, the country and the people will suffer more and continue to suffer endlessly.

Everyone in the country who supports the revolutionary movement, everyone who is willing to support social justice and upholds the truth, and all who are being oppressed and treated cruelly by the Barisan Nasional government can no longer allow the government, which has the UMNO ruling clique at its core, to continue carrying out its policies the way it pleases.

Now the time has come for all of us to take action. A massive struggle aimed at bringing about social change requires intensive effort and participation by all people. Let us pledge a declaration by [words indistinct] that our struggle will not always be smooth and will not achieve success easily. We will certainly face all sorts of problems and obstacles. We must continue to struggle hard until the end. Historical events and incidents that are now occurring in several countries in the world have shown that as long as we are willing to struggle, know how to fight, and support our struggle until the end, the people will eventually achieve success.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION OPENS DELIBERATIONS

Informal Session Sets Rules

HK310145 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By Nars Padilla]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] approved in principle after a two-hour meeting yesterday afternoon rules on procedures it will follow during the three-month period it has to draft a new basic charter.

Thirty-nine members who met deferred for Monday the election of the commission president, vice president, floor leader and assistant floor leader, but designated member Napoleon Rama, newspaper publisher and writer, acting floor leader to handle the opening session at 10 a.m. Monday.

Four candidates for president of the Con-Com were mentioned during the conference yesterday. They are former Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr. of the defunct House of Representatives, former MP Cecilia Munoz Palma of the abolished Batasang Pambansa, and former Senators Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo and Ambrosio Padilla.

Vice president Salvador H. Laurel, who presided over yesterday's meeting, told newsmen that the preliminary work was over.

Laurel said, however, that the opposition group in the commission led by former MP [member of Parliament] Blas Ople recommended former MP Jesus Zosimo Paredes of Ifugao to replace former MP Alejandro Almendras. Almendras has turned down his appointment to the commission "with regrets" because Section 8 of Proclamation No. 9 expressly prohibits Con-Com members from running in the first election under the new constitution.

Elected acting assistant floorleader was member Jose Calderon.

The Con-Com decided on having only one vice president. Member Rene Sarmiento argued that in past constitutional conventions with 200 members, there were only two to three vice presidents. He said why should there be more than one in a 50-man commission.

The Con-Com also approved in principle the appropriation of P20-million for its operational expenses for the next three months. From this amount, it was gathered that each member would receive an honorarium of P15,000 a month and would be paid P2,000 if [he] leaves for public hearings outside Manila. Each member was also to receive P250.00 for attending every committee hearing and would have an allocation for his staff.

Laurel said a dry run of Monday's first session of the Con-Com will be held today.

General Services Ministry Victor Ziga said full preparations are under way to assure a smooth opening of the 1986 Con-Com at 10 a.m. Monday, to which President Corazon Aquino had been invited to address the 50-man body.

The commission completed deliberations also on the number of committees to be created and on how each committee will cover a particular aspect in the framing of the new constitution.

Former Speaker Laurel of the defunct House of Representatives said 15 standing committees would be set up to be headed by members most versed with the particular aspect of the committee.

Also during yesterday's meeting, most members of the commission felt that Section 8 of Proclamation 9 which expressly prohibits Con-Com delegates from running in the first national or local elections under the new charter, should be upheld.

Former MP Blas F. Ople, one of the four opposition delegates to the Con-Com, said he hoped President Aquino would ultimately amend the proviso to allow delegates to participate in the next election.

However, delegates Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo, Napoleon Rama, Laurel Jr., and Ambrosio Padilla said they would oppose the Ople proposal. They argued it would leave a black stain on the government and particularly the President. They also said it would make people believe that the Con-Com members had ulterior motives.

President Aquino's decision appointing KBL members to the Constitutional Commission was defended yesterday by some Con-Com delegates. Former Supreme Court Justice Cecilia Munoz Palma justified the President's decision, saying no one can accuse the President of confining the membership of the Con-Com to her own group. Others who defended the President's decision were former Senators Ambrosio Padilla and Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo.

A non-partisan group of incumbent and former government officials in Region 1 and 2, particularly from the Cordilleras, yesterday expressed disappointment that not one among its nominees was appointed to the Con-Com. Dissatisfied was Pablito Sanidad, labor deputy minister, who said he was disappointed that not one among the many nominees from Region 1 and 2 has been appointed. "Of course Jose Benzon of PDP-Laban [Pilipana Democratic Party -- Lakas ng Bayan] from Pangasinan was one of those appointed and I hope he will be able to articulate the aspirations of Ilocandia and our brother Igorots in the Cordilleras," Sanidad said.

Sanidad said, "I would have preferred a native from the Cordilleras to have been appointed. It is said to note that while three of our Muslim brothers were appointed, there is not one Igorot to represent a major ethnic group in the country."

Aquino Addresses Opening

BK020711 Manila PNA in English 0652 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 2 (PNA) -- President Corazon C. Aquino this morning assured the Constitutional Commission (CONCOM) of complete independence in the performance of its task to draft a new constitution for the country. The president made the assurance in a short speech at the opening session of the CONCOM at the Philippine National Assembly building.

The body was presided over temporarily by Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, together with CONCOM member Napoleon Rama as floorleader.

In her speech, Mrs. Aquino stressed two points, namely: that the CONCOM should be quick in the drafting of the new constitution, and to limit itself to the constitutional issue.

Mrs. Aquino said that nobody can impose a deadline in your deliberations, but you know that our full nation is eager for a new constitution, and a subsequent election as soon as possible. According to the lady president, the people are very eager to have in the shortest time possible a full-blown and democratic republic. In advising the CONCOM members to limit themselves to their assigned task, for a new legislative. [sentence as received].

She told them to define and protect our individual freedom and rights, adding that do not be destructed [as received] by political debates and matters of policy that do not belong within your constitution-making exercise.

The president said the CONCOM members are not elected politicians because they were appointed by the people's wish to write a constitution. She reminded them that in writing constitution, they are not doing so for our own contemporaries only and with the present concerns, but also for succeeding generations of Filipinos whose first concern we cannot presume to know beforehand.

The president said that even the wisest cure for the present maladies should not be imposed on succeeding generations that will have their own unique problems and priorities.

Our people have suffered much. I hope we shall always concern ourselves with the needs of the people, CONCOM member Blas F. Ople pointed out that while the president had categorically cut the umbilical cord of his commission from the appointing power, this statement is still subject to proof as we go along.

Another CONCOM member Jose B. Laurel Jr., also praised the president's statement, saying that leaders should not meddle in the drafting of the constitution.

Fr. Joaquin Bernas, commenting on the question whether President Aquino and Vice President Laurel should submit themselves to an election, said this is a matter that should be discussed. But initially, I would say that the question should be left to the people themselves, he said. Fr. Bernas said he was the inclusion in the proposed constitution of a provision asking the people whether they would want the president and the vice president to submit themselves to an election also before the end of their terms.

After the president's speech, the members of the CONCOM closetted themselves in the caucus to decide on the CONCOM officers.

2000 Demonstrate; Officers Chosen

HK020510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0506 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 2 (AFP) -- Police used tear gas Monday to disperse some 2,000 backers of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos as an independent panel began work on drafting a new constitution for the Philippines.

President Corazon Aquino, who appointed the 50-member commission, urged it to "please be quick" and draft a charter in three months to pave the way for legislative and local government elections. She pledged to preserve the panel's independence and warned it against getting bogged down in politics. But an opposition member of the commission said her promise required proof.

Some 2,000 Marcos supporters staged a vigil at the panel's headquarters, the suburban Manila complex of the defunct National Assembly. But police fired teargas to clear them away without any immediate reports of injuries or arrests.

Mrs. Aquino abolished the assembly in March, a month after taking over from Mr. Marcos, and enforced a provisional constitution giving her lawmaking powers until a new charter can be approved in a national vote.

Only 48 commission members have been appointed to the Constitutional Commission. A seat reserved for a major Christian sect in this largely Roman Catholic country remains vacant, while an opposition leader declined his appointment because commission members were barred from running in the first polls to be held under the new charter.

Mrs. Aquino told the opening session: "You are here today vested with the full authority and the complete independence to write our country's new constitution. Nobody, not even I your president, can interfere with or overrule you in this great task."

"Nobody can impose a deadline on your deliberations but you know that our nation is eager for a new constitution and the subsequent elections," Mrs. Aquino said.

"The people expect a constitutional draft for their sovereign acceptance or rejection within three months, so eager are they to have in the shortest time possible a full-blown democratic republic."

Former Marcos Labor Minister Blas Ople, one of five opposition leaders appointed to the panel, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE after her address: "We take her at her word that there will be no interference." "The sincerity of her statement of course will be subject to proof."

He said three months was an "unreasonable" period for drafting a constitution, but added: "These are extraordinary times so I think...The motive behind it is undoubtedly reasonable."

Vice President Salvador Laurel served as temporary presiding officer until the commission elected its own officers.

Cecilia Munoz Palma, a retired Supreme Court judge and former MP, was unanimously elected president of the commission. Widely regarded as a political moderate, Mrs. Palma is a close ally and adviser of Mrs. Aquino, but had opposed her abolition of the National Assembly. Mrs. Palma told the session that the fact that the commission members were appointed and not elected put the body "under a cloud of doubt", but she added that their "love and loyalty to the people" would dispel any mistrust. The commission's work is a "vital and crucial step in the creation of political and economic stability and normalization," she said.

Executive Tenure Limit Proposed

HK020715 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Former speaker Jose Laurel Jr urged that the Constitutional Commission limit the tenure of office of the president and vice president to 6 years. Laurel said 6 years is sufficient time for anyone to serve the country. [Laurel recording indistinct]

AQUINO SPELLS OUT NEW AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

HK310633 Quezon City Radyo Pagasa in Tagalog 2300 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] President Cory Aquino has announced new reforms to be instituted in farming regulations to enable farmers to make larger profits and thus speed up national recovery. Mrs Aquino spoke at the award ceremonies for outstanding farmers and agricultural extension workers held at Malacanang Palace. Spelled out in the new program is the efficient implementation of land reform which will grant land to landless people, additional loans for farmers and the rehabilitation of rural banks. The reforms will also uphold the price supports for rice and corn and will forbid rice importation. The President said she will discuss with the cabinet the matter of decreasing sales taxes and [words indistinct] for imports like pesticides and fertilizers. She said she will also recommend the abolition of the P10 bag surcharge for [words indistinct]. The president said the cabinet will set up a standing committee on rural development to be composed of the ministers of agriculture, natural resources, agrarian reform, public works, transportation, local government, budget, finance and the NEDA [National Economic and Development Authority].

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

HK291501 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 May 86 pp 7, 9

[Executive Order No. 8 signed by Philippine President Corazon C. Aquino, Countersigned by Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo, on 18 Mar 86]

[Text] Executive Order No. 8

Creating the Presidential Committee On Human Rights.

Whereas, the new government is committed to uphold and respect the people's civil liberties and human rights;

Whereas, the United Nations General Assembly Resolution of Dec. 14, 1984 encourages all member states to take steps for the establishment or, where they already exist, the strengthening of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights.

Now, therefore, I, Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order:

Section 1. The Presidential Committee on Human Rights -- There is hereby created a Presidential Committee on Human Rights to be attached to the Office of the President for genral direction and supervision.

Section 2. Composition. -- The Committee shall be composed of the following:

- a. Mr. Jose W. Diokno, Chairman
- b. Mr. Justice JOse B. L. Reyes, Vice Chairman
- c. Mrs. Zenaida Quezon Avencena, Member
- d. Sr. Marianni Dimaraanan, Member
- e. Miss Haydee Yorac, Member
- f. Mr. William Claver, Member
- g. The Judge Advocate General, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], Member

Section 3. Nature of Committee -- The primary task of the Committee is to assist the President in the discharge of her duty to respect and foster human rights. It is purely advisory and consultative so that the Committee and all persons or personnel appointed, designated or contracted by it shall not be subject to civil service law, rules and regulations. Moreover, membership in the Committee shall not be construed as in conflict with any other public or private profession that the members may hold or practice. Members may designate alternates if they cannot attend a particular meeting or meetings of the Committee.

Section 4. Functions of the Committee -- The Committee shall have the following functions:

a. Investigate complaints it may receive, cases known to it or to its members, and such cases as the President may, from time to time, assign to it, of unexplained or forced disappearances, extra-judicial killings (salvaging), massacres torture, hamletting, food blockades and other violations of human rights, past or present, committed by officers or agents to the national government or persons acting in their place or stead or under their orders, express or implied.

b. Report its findings to the President and make them public, suggesting such action or actions by the new government to compensate the victims and punish culprits as it may deem appropriate.

c. Propose procedures and safeguards to ensure that, under the new governments, human rights are not violated by officers or agents of the government or by persons acting in their name and stead or under their orders, express or implied.

d. Performs such other functions as may be necessary for the protection of human rights and the advancement of social justice in the country.

Section 5. Powers of the Committee -- The Committee shall exercise the following powers:

a. To administer oaths or affirmations by itself, by a member, or by duly authorized representatives;

b. To take such testimony and other evidence as it may deem relevant to any investigation conducted by it or under its authority;

c. To issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum directing any person to attend and testify at any hearing conducted by, or under authority, of the Committee, or at any meeting thereof, or for the taking of his deposition, and to bring with him or produce any books, papers, records, documents or other things under his supervision or control, including documents, books or other things that have been classified by government, past or present.

d. To grant immunity from prosecution to any person whose testimony, or whose possession of documents or other evidence, is necessary or convenient to determine the truth in any investigation conducted by it or under its authority;

e. To hold any person in direct or indirect contempt, and to impose the appropriate penalties, following the same procedure and penalties provided for in the Rules of Court.

f. To call upon any ministry, bureau, office, or agency of the new government for assistance or reform, which shall forthwith be furnished or accomplished by such government unit;

g. To adopt the forms, hire and staff, fix their salaries, appropriate the budget, promulgate the such rules and regulations and, in general, to do all acts and things as may be necessary or convenient to carry out this order.

Section 6. Immunity -- Presidential immunity shall extend to the members and staff of the Committee when acting within their duties, functions, powers and authority.

Section 7. Funding -- Subject to availability of funds, the sum of fifty Million Pesos (P50,000,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be set aside from the funds of the National Treasury and made available for expenditure by the Committee for honoraria, travelling and other expenses of its members, and salaries and other expenses of its staff, in accordance with the budget to be appropriated by it and approved by the President of the Philippines.

Section 8, Effectivity -- This Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 18th day of March in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

[Signed] Corazon C. Aquino, President

By the President: Joker P. Arroyo, Executive Secretary

LAUREL DENIES DESIRE TO USURP PRESIDENTIAL POWERS

HK301532 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said yesterday that he only wanted to help President Aquino during the transition period when he submitted to her the other day the draft of an executive order defining the functions and powers of the vice presidency.

An unidentified Malacanang official, who had reportedly leaked the draft to some favored newsmen claimed that Mrs. Aquino rejected the draft since it proposed powers exceeding those of the presidency.

However, Laurel told newsmen at the Manila Intercontinental Hotel where he was awarded as the most outstanding alumnus of the UP [University of the Philippines] Law Alumni Association for this year that Mrs. Aquino found the draft reasonable enough and that her reaction was favorable. "I don't think I should be misunderstood," Laurel said. "I explained to her that this was only a temporary arrangement for the period between now and the completion of the drafting of the new constitution which means about three months."

He expressed wonder why some people whom he did not identify should worry about his gesture considering that this is a critical period where everybody should help.

Despite Laurel's coolness however, former Sen. Rene Espina secretary general of the Unido [United National Democratic Organization] hit the unidentified Malacanang official for trying to sow intrigue and foment discord between the President and Vice President. "This shows the kind of low-level intelligence that the person possesses," Espina assumed.

He said that the reasons of the anonymous official are sinister and that he did not want the Vice President to help President Aquino. "It would seem that such particular person wants to exercise the power himself although he has never been elected to any public office." Between him and the Vice President, "I believe that the latter is the appropriate person to whom power should be delegated having been elected by the Filipino people."

Espina said that the President has more powers today than deposed President Marcos at the height of the martial law government. To support this contention, Espina pointed out that Mrs. Aquino enjoys the executive power of the presidency, the legislative power of the Batasan which she abolished and that the judiciary is under her by virtue of Proclamation No. 3.

He also pointed out that former prime minister, Cesar Virata had vast powers than what is being proposed under the draft executive order and yet no one said that Virata was trying to create a parallel president. [sentence as published]

The functions that Laurel proposed to be assigned to his office constitute only a small portion of the powers exercised by Virata in his time.

Meanwhile, Laurel said yesterday that the country cannot afford a prolonged political situation. Obviously referring to the transition period, which will end with the drafting of a new charter, Laurel said: "We cannot walk a suspension bridge too long."

"The most logical sequel to the February revolution is a conscious, deliberate and concerted effort to preserve our historic gains by institutionalizing stability and order. We must define the new parameters of our liberated nation," Laurel said.

He called for a new fundamental law that is faithful to the spirit of the February revolution and reflective of the true sentiments of the people. He said that the supreme law of the land should not become subservient to the interests of any sector but must serve as a secret covenant for all seasons.

LAUREL INTERVIEWED ON HOPES FOR JAPAN VISIT

OW301319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 30 KYODO -- Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel said Friday that he hopes to get a commitment from the Japanese Government on how it can help the Philippines "in its hour of need." Laurel, who is also foreign minister, told KYODO NEW SERVICE in an interview that he hopes to "bring home the bacon" when he comes back to Manila from a four-day visit to Japan.

"Bringing home the bacon means getting some kind of commitment from the Japanese Government as to what kind of assistance they are willing to extend to my country in its hour of need," he said.

Laurel will leave for Tokyo next Tuesday accompanied by his wife, Celia, Ambassador Josue Villa, Jose Laurel III, his brother who is a former ambassador to Japan, and two other officials. He will hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and "pay respects" to Emperor Hirohito. He will also address Japanese businessmen and meet the Japanese press.

Laurel will be the highest Philippine official to visit Japan since the government of President Corazon Aquino took power following a civilian-backed military rebellion which ended the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos in late February.

"This is a most critical time in our history and this is the time we need friends...I like to think that the Japanese people are our friends," said Laurel, who abandoned his personal bid for the presidency for the sake of opposition unity and agreed to run as Aquino's vice president in a February 7 special presidential election called by Marcos.

Aquino appealed to foreign creditors for more liberal terms on the Philippines' 26 billion dollar external debt her government inherited from the Marcos administration.

The new government is trying to recover from two years of negative growth while facing widespread unemployment in addition to a huge budget deficit that has been trimmed down to 25 billion pesos (about 1.25 billion dollars) from the original estimate of 38 billion pesos (about 1.8 billion dollars).

Philippine economic officials led by Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez and Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod are now in Tokyo holding talks with Japanese officials on the 13th yen loan package for the Philippines. Approval of the loan was postponed after the change of government and reports were published on alleged kickbacks paid to the deposed president by Japanese firms involved in aid projects.

Laurel told KYODO that he will not discuss the kickback issue in his talks with Japanese officials, saying this is the job of Jovito Salonga, head of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, which is tasked to recover Marcos' alleged ill-gotten wealth. He said that his party will be discussing "the nitty-gritty of the aid that may be forthcoming from Japan" adding that "certain pending issues" such as the yen loan could be resolved.

He indicated that the Philippines may ask that changes be made in the loan terms so that Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) can be used "for budget support...to help us with our deficit."

Laurel, who is chairman of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for this year, said he will also discuss with Japanese leaders the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Manila scheduled for next month. The meeting will draw up the agenda for the ASEAN summit in July next year.

The 57-year-old vice president and son of wartime Philippine President Jose Laurel expressed "special closeness to the Japanese," citing personal links to Japan.

He recalled that he was a 15-year-old teenager in Nara, Japan, acting as his father's private secretary, stenographer and typist when the Pacific war ended with the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. "We went to visit the mayor of Nara, who was very sad," Laurel said. "My father tried to console him. He said, 'Don't feel so bad, mayor, the sun will rise again for Japan.' And we see it's true. Now Japan is again a first-class world economic power," Laurel said.

LEFTIST CON-COM DELEGATE CHARGES U.S. 'MEDDLING'

HK300149 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 May 86 p 23

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] The peasantry's representative in the Constitutional Commission (ConCom) yesterday charged that the U.S. pressured the Aquino government into keeping several "true nationalists" out of the body.

Jaime Tadeo, chairman of the Katipunan ng mga Magsasaka ng Pilipinas [Society of Farmers in Philippines] (KMP), told the INQUIRER the U.S. government meddled in the ConCom appointments to protect its economic, political and military interests in the country. "Nandoon and Kamay ng Kano (The yankees' hand was there): Tadeo charged. Had the U.S. not meddled, he added, the administration would have succeeded in "equitably distributing" the ConCom seats to include representatives of "nationalist and progressive forces."

Tadeo did not name the "nationalist elements" he wants to sit in the ConCom but he was apparently referring to nominees belonging to the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Alliance] (BAYAN) and recently-released political prisoners. Only Tadeo and Jose "Senseng" Suarez of Pampanga are believed to be national democrats in the ConCom. Suarez, a former delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1971 is chairman of Bayan in Central Luzon and has worked closely with Tadeo in the peasant movement. Tadeo said the U.S. is wary of the nationalists in the ConCom.

The nationalists favor the immediate dismantling of the U.S. military bases here and the removal of privileges given to Americans in the exploitation of the country's natural resources, Tadeo said. Clark Air Base in Angeles City and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City are two of the largest American military installations outside of the U.S. mainland. U.S. multinationals own vast plantations in the country.

Despite his misgivings, Tadeo said he will sit in the body to espouse the cause of the peasantry. "I will work for a genuine land reform," Tadeo said.

"It was not a mere coincidence" that a news story on the supposed fears of Washington on the entry of so-called "leftists" into the ConCom was leaked a day before the appointments were to be announced, he said echoing an INQUIRER editorial. "It was a news lead designed to make public Washington's views on the ConCom appointments," said Tadeo.

MARCOS LOYALIST MARCHERS TARGETS OF VIOLENCEMarcos Seeks Protection

HK291541 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By Melchor Parale]

[Text] Former President Marcos yesterday sought full media coverage and military protection for mass protest actions being staged by groups loyal to him to prevent violence and loss of lives. The instruction was relayed by Mr. Marcos to his lawyer, former MP Rafael Recto in an overseas phone call.

Marcos also advised his followers in the Philippines to arm themselves with cameras to take photos of infiltrators out to sabotage peaceful marches and demonstrations of Marcos loyalists. "That's one effective way to counter the acts of elements trying to project to the world that the resistance to the Aquino government is managed by troublemakers," Recto quoted Marcos as saying. The ousted leader's message was timed with the on-going march to Manila of Marcos loyalists from the North.

In San Manuel, Tarlac, Marcos loyalist "freedom marchers" were reported to have swelled as the original 200 Batac, Ilocos Norte residents were joined by other Marcos loyalists groups from Urdaneta, Pangasinan, Laoag City, Baguio City, and other Luzon provinces enroute to Manila.

The marchers, led by lawyer Anthony Santos of the civilian Marcos Loyalists, started their march last May 17 in Batac, pressing the return to constitutionalism and the rule of law. The march is also in protest over the "loss of democracy in the country since Mrs. Aquino assumed power last February," march participants said.

The marchers were allowed by Gerona town officer-in-charge Susan Go to enter the poblacion and stay for the night in a Gerona school.

Roger Genale, "Ako'y Pilipino" [I am Filipino] movement [APM] national capital region chairman, said APM has distributed medicines and food to the marchers, some of whom lost consciousness from sheer fatigue. He said a woman marcher was hospitalized after she was hit by sharp objects thrown at the marchers while passing Binalunan town in Pangasinan.

Recto said Marcos gave other instructions, which the former declined to reveal.

Meanwhile, Recto has asked the Supreme Court to act speedily on his petition for the restoration of his right to travel. Recto's passport was cancelled by Vice President Laurel on orders of President Aquino.

The Aquino government apparently suspects that Recto is being used by Marcos in connection with rallies and demonstrations being staged by Marcos loyalists. Cancellation of Recto's passport has prevented him to consult with his client (Marcos) in Hawaii.

Recto assailed a motion filed with the Supreme Court by Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordenez seeking a ten-day postponement of the hearing on Recto's petition. Ordenez, appearing as counsel for the government, has been ordered by the High Court to answer Recto's petition.

Recto has invoked the provisions in the Bill of Rights under the Aquino government's Freedom Constitution. That provision, Recto said, guarantees the liberty of abode and right to travel of Filipinos.

Recto said he cited the same reasons used by then opposition leader and now Good Government Minister Jovito Salonga when the latter's passport was cancelled by the previous regime.

Recto said there is no way the Aquino government can ignore his arguments "because the Philippines is a signatory to the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

Details of Tarlac Attack

HK301539 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roger Alagano]

[Text] Violence erupted along MacArthur Highway in Tarlac, home province of President Aquino, when residents of eight baranggay in the capital town of Tarlac attacked some 2,000 Marcos followers at about 7 a.m. yesterday, resulting in injuries to 40 marchers.

The marchers, led by lawyer Nemy de Pedro II, were passing through baranggay Salapungan and seven neighboring baranggay on their way to Manila when the Aquino sympathizers hurled stones at them and then went after them with wooden clubs. Some of the attackers were perched atop building overlooking the highway, from where they rained stones on the marchers.

A group of the attackers cornered De Pedro, beat him up and were reportedly about to lynch him when his companions counter-attacked, thus saving him from further injuries.

The marchers, however, retreated because they were heavily outnumbered. De Pedro and the rest of the injured were taken to hospitals and clinics in Tarlac for treatment.

Luz Ducusin, columnist of the Tarlac Monitor, a local weekly, said among the attackers were people carrying yellow flags bearing the likeness of President Aquino. Three of the attackers were arrested and taken aboard military jeeps.

The marchers spent Wednesday night in Gerona, Tarlac and resumed their march early yesterday. They were at the Tarlac capital when attacked by the local residents.

Arrival of soldiers prevented more bloody encounters between the Marcos followers and the Aquino sympathizers.

The Marcos followers resumed their march after the stone-throwing incident and were planning to reach Angeles City in Pampanga but went back to San Manuel, Tarlac at 3 p.m. when they learned that Aquino and Laurel supporters were deployed in Capas to stop them.

About 40 civilian Marcos followers were injured when they were stoned along the highway in the capital town of Tarlac.

The marchers, numbering about 2,000 were expecting to reach Angeles city in Pampanga before sunset yesterday, but went back to San Manuel, Tarlac when they learned that hundreds of supporters of President Aquino were deployed in Capas to stop them.

The violence started near the Panganco bus terminal in baranggay San Nicholas, Tarlac when Aquino supporters placed a streamer in the middle of the highway and blocked the marchers. Among the injured were Gerry Dumayas and Lorenzo Bonilla of San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte; Erolith Baptista of Tigdig, Ilocos Norte; Jolly Doparot of Urdaneta, Pangasinan and Lucas Quison of Baranggay Mabaling, Batac, Ilocos Norte.

The marchers received moral support as they passed baranggay Paraiso, Maligaya and the three baranggays in Camp Aquino with hundreds of military dependents who lined the highway giving bags of food, water and soft drinks.

The marchers were stoned in Barangay Salapungan, San Nicolas, Sto. Cristo, San Roque, San Rafael, San Miguel, Burot and San Francisco.

Soldiers from the Tarlac PC [Philippine Constabulary] Command and the Integrated National Police [INP] resorted order and prevented the opposing groups from further clashes. A pillbox exploded near the car of Col. Celerino Rivera, station commander of the Tarlac INP.

Lawyers Anthony Santos and Oliver Lazaano led the marchers back to San Manuel, Tarlac, hometown of ex-gov. Federico Peralta, some 40 kilometers from the Tarlac capital, after they were informed that Aquino supporters were waiting in Capas ready to disperse the loyalists to stop their march to Manila.

Witnesses said the marchers were nearing a roadside bus station when groups of people, some positioned on top of the buildings, hurled stones while others on the ground attacked the marchers. A stone-throwing battle erupted, but the marchers, who were greatly outnumbered, retreated.

The arrival of military personnel restored order. Three unidentified men believed to be members of the mob were collared by the military.

De Pedro said the march was peaceful and he expressed surprise why the marchers were attacked. "We are doing this for a peaceful purpose -- to prove that democracy is allowed in this country." De Pedro added.

Ramos Orders Probe

HK310211 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The constabulary is investigating the attack by a group of people in Tarlac, Tarlac, on Marcos loyalists marching through the town last Thursday on their way to Manila. The probe was ordered by AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos. He directed Constabulary chief Brigadier General Renato de Villa to determine who was responsible for the attack. Some 40 Marcos loyalists were injured when they were attacked with stones and mauled by groups of people. The march leaders said their attackers were supporters of the Aquino government. Gen Ramos also directed the constabulary to provide adequate protection to the Marcos loyalists during their trek to Manila. The constabulary in Tarlac arrested two men, Wilfredo Gonzales and Eduardo Tolentino, during the attack on the loyalists. They were charged in court.

Meanwhile the Marcos loyalists marching to Manila were reported determined to reach the city in time for the June 12th independence celebration. They will hold a rally at the Rizal Park to demand the return to democracy and the constitutional role of the law. The loyalists' march is led by civilian Marcos loyalists.

15,000 MARCOS SUPPORTERS DEMONSTRATE IN QUEZON

OW020015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 2 KYODO -- About 15,000 supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos held the largest anti-government demonstration since his ouster at a park in suburban Quezon City Sunday. The protest came on the eve of the opening session of the Constitutional commission (Concom) to be addressed by President Corazon Aquino. Marcos loyalists plan to picket the session.

The protestors included a number of "survivors" of what they have dubbed the 400-kilometer long "freedom March" from Marcos' northern Philippine home province of Ilocos Norte to Manila.

The march, which began May 17, was marred by violence when Marcos loyalists and Aquino supportersss clashed in Aquino's home province of Tarlac last Thursday and also in the outskirts of Manila Sunday morning, when a photographer for the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY was injured.

The demonstrators later marched toward the National Assembly building, about 5 kilometers away, where Aquino will address the 48-member commission, which she appointed last week to draft a new constitution.

Chanting "We are still for Marcos" and "down with Aquino," the demonstrators raised placards saying "Oppose the Concom."

Marcos loyalists have been holding weekly Sunday demonstrations in Manila since early April calling for the return of Marcos, who has been living in exile in Hawaii since he was toppled by a civilian-backed military rebellion in February. Marcos and his supporters claim that he is still the president and warn that the Philippines will be overrun by communists under Aquino's leadership.

MARCOS TRIES TO PREVENT KBL CON-COM PARTICIPATION

HK301422 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 86 p 16

[Text] Ex-president Ferdinand Marcos, living in exile in Hawaii, is still trying to interfere in the country's political affairs by preventing former Kilusang Bagong Lipunan Members from participating in the Constitutional Commission.

Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, an appointed Con-Com member, told newsmen that Marcos called yesterday morning by overseas to Cebu political kingpin Ramon Durano Sr. but was unable to reach him.

Marcos was able to talk to former MP Ramoncito Durano III whom Marcos requested to talk to former MP now Con-Com member Regalado Maambong, to relay Marcos's message-request. Marcos also asked young Durano to contact another former MP Adelino Sitoy, thinking that he was also a Con-Com member. The deposed president asked young Durano to request all former KBL members to withdraw from the Con-Com.

Maambong confirmed that Marcos had called him up. He said he turned down Marcos's request. "I appreciate very much Marcos's advice."

SISON DECRIES CON-COM 'COMPRADOR' COMPOSITION

HK301520 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 May 86 p 3

[Text] Jose Ma. Sison, founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines and ex-political detainee, yesterday lashed out at the Aquino government for allegedly succumbing to American pressure by appointing to the Constitutional Commission delegates from her own landlord "comprador" class who he said, will only advance imperialist ends in the country.

Sison spoke at the Asian Institute of Management in a forum sponsored by the National Alliance for Freedom and Justice. He said Mrs. Aquino's choices were "scandalous because she obviously submitted herself to the pressures of Washington and the so-called Council of Trent or the Jesuit mafia," referring to President Aquino's coterie of close advisers.

Sison said "all the hullaballo about a fair process of selecting the members of the Con-Com on a national, regional, and sectoral basis has proven to be dishonest and prejudicial to the toiling masses."

He said at least only eight Con-Com members could be sympathetic to the lower class, comprising the peasants and the toiling masses. He said these eight are capable of being anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, and anti-fascist. He, however, did not name them.

Sison said only one Con-Com member could represent the working class. He said only labor leader Eulogio Lerum could represent the masses but he added that Lerum "is not a proletarian, but a labor aristocrat who may be yellow, but is a KBL of longstanding."

The 1986 constitution is bound to guarantee and promote the prerogatives and interests of the U.S. and the local reactionary classes, Sison said. Sison proposed a national democratic organization should launch a campaign among the masses to arouse, organize and mobilize them on certain social issues.

The National Alliance for Freedom Justice and Democracy is currently soliciting signatures to petition for the ouster from the Con-Com of former Labor Minister Blas Ople and four other Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [Philippine Nationalist Party] representatives.

MILITARY FORCIBLY DISPERSES STRIKING WORKERS

HK301430 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 86 p 8

[Text] Military men armed with Armalites broke the picket line at the United Laboratories, [UNILAB], Inc. Mandaluyong plant yesterday at 3:45 pm to enforce a labor ministry return-to-work order, workers said.

Two 6x6 trucks and other vehicles filled with soldiers barricaded the gates where Unilab workers had been picketing, members of the union told their counsel, Rolando Olalia of the National Federation of Labor Unions.

Most of the soldiers were in fatigue uniform and some were identified as belonging to the Capitol Command, union members said. No injury was reported.

Olalia denounced the move as an attempt by the military to forcibly disperse a peaceful picket. He pointed out that the dispersal action was premature because the union was given 48 hours to comply with the return-to-work order.

Labor Minister Augusto Sanchex, speaking with military officials by telephone immediately after the incident, ordered the withdrawal of the soldiers from the Unilab premises. The labor ministry had not asked the military to enforce the return-to-work order.

PARAMILITARY FORCES HARRASS CAGAYAN RESIDENTS

HK260758 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 23 May 86 p 9

[Text] Cagayan de oro City -- Tension gripped Claveria, Misamis Oriental anew the other day when two paramilitary units joined forces and harrassed residents of barrios Bulahan and Tipolohon.

The armed groups were composed of members of the Integrated Civilian Home Defense Force who were able to keep their firearms and form a "lost command," and the religious cult called Sagrado Corazon Senior, popularly known as "tadtad." They are allegedly led by a certain Datu Mangkuyaw.

The first batch of residents who sought refuge in nearby towns of Tagolohan, Misamis Oriental, the other day numbered around 58 families, roughly 200 people. Another 300 families have already evacuated and were expected to arrive in Tagolohan yesterday and today.

Tagolohan Officer-in-Charge Paulino Emano told the Inquirer the residents fled from the armed men estimated to be 50, who roamed the barrios, challenging and provoking the residents. Emano said he has already asked the assistance of the military.

BANGSA MORO ARMY SAID WILLING TO HELP FIGHT NPA

HK280500 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Bing Formento]

[Text] A spokesman for about 5,000 Bangsa Moro Army [BMA] guerillas said the group is willing to help government security forces fight in the New People's Army (NPA) and criminals provided the Aquino administration grants the rebels amnesty.

The Muslim rebels reportedly belong to the BMA guerilla front operating in Bukidnon, Davao del Sur and Cotabato previously under Abulkhayr Alonto, allegedly BMA "general" stationed in Marawi City.

Datu Kawilihan Manonobos, the self-styled chief of the BMA front in Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon, told the Inquirer he was sent to Manila by three BMA commanders to inform the government of their surrender plans as well as to negotiate for the granting of their demands.

The BMA commanders Manonobos claimed to represent are Jorge Badiag, a.k.a. Commander Lucky Seven, reportedly the overall BMA chief in the region; Jamil Panimbulan, a.k.a. Commander Makasunog, assistant field commander; and Abdullah Sarip, a.k.a. Commander Tawan-Tawan, BMA deputy operations chief.

Manonobos said he was asked by the three commanders last May 8 in Kabacan, North Cotabato, to inform the government of their intention to return to the fold of the law. Manonobos said the Muslim rebels in his area have pledged to help the government to restore peace and order in Bukidnon and to fight the NPA.

He arrived in Manila last Thursday and proceeded to the office of the Metro Manila Commission to seek referrals regarding his two-part mission: to confer with President Aquino and to ask the government to construct school buildings at Kalingking, Malitbog, Bukidnon.

A letter addressed to the President handcarried by Manonobos made the following demands:

- That the "land belonging to us" and which are now occupied by squatters according to the Marcos land reform be returned to the surrenderees.
- That "our men who are willing to surrender be given the privilege to serve in government, particularly the armed forces";
- That we be given P4 million for the construction of roads."
- That certificates of ownership be given to the surrenderees for "our lands."
- That province of Bukidnon "be divided into two provinces because it's too big and one governor cannot perform his job effectively."

LAUREL SAYS TAMANO TO MEET MORO REBEL LEADERS

HK300843 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 8

[Text] Newly appointed foreign affairs deputy minister for Muslim affairs Manintal Tamano will leave for the Middle East Monday on a "confidential mission," Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador H. Laurel announced yesterday.

Laurel made the announcement in a staff gathering at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) at Padra Faura during which Tamano was introduced to the MFA staff. During the gathering, Laurel encouraged the staff members to express their observations and sentiments and to ask questions. With this encouragement, the gathering became a freewheeling gripe session. Finding the dialog very informative, Laurel indicated his intention to make the meeting regular.

One of Tamano's missions, Laurel said, is to contact leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) based in Middle East countries for the peaceful solution of the Mindanao problem.

Tamano told the MFA personnel that he is actually not a newcomer in the foreign service. He said although his designation is deputy minister for Muslim affairs, the Vice President is giving him extra duties and responsibilities.

He underscored the fact that the Muslim problems are formidable and require serious attention by the government. According to him, the secessionist movement is a cry for justice. It is a cry of belonging and for integration into the mainstream of the national life.

During the dialog, complaints were aired about the low pay of MFA officials and employees. Laurel promised that he will work for the increase in the allowances of MFA personnel, and upgrade the salary of career officers commensurate to their functions and responsibilities, within the constraints of the government's budget capabilities.

In the case of the Vice President, Malacanang has not yet released the executive order defining the function of the Office of Vice President.

Complaints were aired against alleged favoritism in the past administration. Because of favoritism, some capable career officers have not been assigned abroad for 20 years, while some have been outside of the country more than 20 years in violation of MFA rules requiring MFA personnel abroad to return for home duties after staying abroad eight years. Promotions were also made because of influential backing, it was reported. The MFA staff admitted that Laurel's record compared favorably with the past administration.

SUGAR REGULATORY ADMINISTRATION ESTABLISHED

HK300753 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 12

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino created yesterday the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA), and in effect abolished the active regulation of the sugar industry by the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom). Executive Order No. 18 which the President signed yesterday allowed Philsucom to continue as a juridical entity for three years, but only to defend itself in possible court suits. This means Philsucom is given three years within which to wind up its operations.

Some sugar producers have rejected the outright abolition of Philsucom because they considered it the government body that should settle -- or see to the settlement of -- debts of the defunct National Sugar Trading Corp. to the industry. As of last count, sugar producers claimed the government owes them P1.2 billion.

The SRA is tasked by the President these functions:

- To institute an orderly system in sugar cane production for the stable, sufficient, and balanced production of sugar for local consumption, exportation, and strategic reserve.
- To establish and maintain such balanced relation between production and requirement of sugar and such marketing condition as will ensure stabilized prices at a level reasonably profitable to the producers and fair to consumers.
- To promote the effective merchandising of sugar and its by-products in the domestic and foreign markets so that those engaged in the sugar industry will be placed on a basis of economic viability.
- To undertake such relevant structures as may be needed in the formulation of policy and in the planning and implementation of action programs required in attaining the purposes and objectives in the executive order.
- The SRA will set a sugar production coefficient and a production quota which shall be attached to the land for each planter, according to the order. Like the old Philsucom, SRA will also set the domestic, export, and reserve allocations at the beginning of each cropyear. The corporate powers of the SRA were vested in a Sugar Board which was created simultaneously with the SRA in the executive order. The board will have a chairman and two members and will come under the Office of the President.

The functions of the Philippine Sugar Marketing corp. (Philsuma) shall also cease after this cropyear (1985-86) and "free enterprise" will reign in marketing both export and domestic sugar, according to the executive order. Philsuma was incorporated only in December 1985 when it took over from Nasutra the exportation of Philippine sugar.

The executive order effectively does away with the roots of the alleged "plunder" of the sugar industry. The Aquino piece of legislation also sets a completely new direction for the marketing of sugar -- free trade -- from the past regime's monopolistic hold on this aspect of the industry for more than a decade.

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